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A GUIDE— TO THE Pan-American Exposition

BUFFALO, N. Y.

1901.

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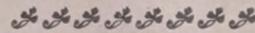
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GUIDE TO THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION,

BUFFALO, N. Y.,

1901.

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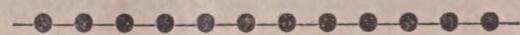
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Guide to the Pan-American Exposition

Vol. XVI. No. 55

1901

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THE impression which the preliminary descriptions of the Pan-American Exposition makes upon the reader is that the artists have painted their fair red, and that the hilarious effects of this achievement are

going to color the atmosphere of the whole show. The actual effect, upon at least one observer, was quite different. As soon as my eye could untangle a little the maze of spires and towers, the blue dome of the government building caught and held it and set my memory searching for those lines of Drake's, which aver that "She tore the azure robe of night," and which make some remarks about "The milky baldric of the skies."

Blue, not red, is the dominant note in this color scheme, which has set all the artists of the country bubbling with delight. The idea that the sky itself has been robbed, to give distance, majesty and freedom to the atmosphere of this show of continents of freedom, is first forced upon you by the Government Building, but it is supported by the neighboring domes of the Temples of Music and Ethnology and the domes at the four corners of the Manufactures Building, which, at this fair, is called, rather pompously, the Building of Liberal Arts.

It takes some time before the richness and warmth of the acres of red tile roofing and the gorgeous glory of some of these porticos impresses itself upon the eye. Even the barbaric yawp of the red bases to the pillars of the arcade of the most prominently placed restaurant does not hold the eye more surely than the blues of these wondrous domes.

I say blues advisedly, for there are two of them and they are not twins by a good deal. One come into the family on the Green side and the other is first cousin to the Whites and Grays. That brings us, right at the start, to the only family jar in the fair. I intended to leave the quarrel to the artists, but even a casual visitor can't help noticing that there is trouble among the Blues and it is as well to explain it at the start and then let the matter alone.

The color scheme of the entire fair was put into the hands of the noted artist, C. Y. Turner. That is, everybody supposed it had been, only to find out at the last minute that it had not. Mr. Turner evolved a color scheme, beginning in the Machinery and Transportation Building with a ground tone

almost as light as the dazzling White City at Chicago, and progressing by almost imperceptible gradations around the Electric Tower and down the sides of the Esplanade, where the ground tones grow darker, until away off across Mirror Lake, in the confines of Lincoln Park, you get things like the Forestry Building and the Woman's Building, of the dull brown of our primitive log cabins, with touches of tropic richness in the Honduras Building and some of the homes of the Latin American countries.

Mr. Turner had six domes to paint right in the thick of the fair, and he chose for them a soft, grayish blue with broad ribs of gold. Near these, at the end of the T of the Esplanade, is the large United States Government Building, with a dome almost copied from that of the Congressional Library at Washington. That building was put up under the charge of the supervising architect of the Treasury. Without regard to the feelings of the other buildings, he chose for his great dome a greenish blue which stands right up in meeting and cries out, "Look at me." You have to look, too. It is a beautiful crown of a beautiful building—by itself. In the company in which it is placed—well, women who have worn pale blue ball gowns only to meet this particular shade of greenish blue on the floor will understand the situation.

If you hear people talking about color discord at the fair this is what it means, and all it means. It is not a killing matter, but as color is the thing which distinguishes this fair from all its predecessors and the point in which Buffalo will set the pace for all fairs to be held for some time in the new century, it is well to get it out of the way first. On the day after the informal opening Mr. Turner said that his building stood in the fair like the instruments of an orchestra before a concert, all waiting to be tuned. He was to devote the three weeks between the informal and the formal openings to putting them all in tune. That he did and did most successfully, with the one exception that he was not allowed to throw Buffalo clay at the dome of the Government Building and soften its radiance a little.

But this simile of the orchestra puts the matter too seriously. It is more like a chorus where some of the singers occasionally sing flat. The trouble is momentary and only acutely musical ears appreciate it fully. Most of the music is all right. So you can wander for hours about this parti-colored fair without a discord striking the eye, and, at every turn of the head, with the richest

warmest, strangest harmonies delighting the sight. One would hate to have to live up to a house decorated with the richness and dazzle of the porticos of the Building of Mines, for example, or those of the Temple of Music or the Electricity Building, while a town which had its city hall painted like the majolica facades of the Horticultural Building would inevitably have a Coney Island and a Bowery. But for a six months' show, the coloring adds richness and variety and attunes the fair to a festive note which is not to be appreciated until one has wandered around and feasted his eyes on its brilliance.

The real standard of comparison for these buildings is not the serious architecture of a town intended to endure, but the mimic scenes of a theater. One would not care to keep house in the Temple of Thebes, as it is put upon the Metropolitan Opera House stage in "Aida," but it is great fun to see the gorgeous procession of Rhadames march through it to Verdi's music. This is a show, too, and that tropical magnificence and opulence is precisely the effect which the architects and painters have created. After a man has met groups of Mexicans, Indians and Filipinos wandering around in their joy clothes, reveling in all this splendor, he feels that he should absorb pousse cafes to get himself into the warmth and glow of the picture.

But if you care anything about the artistic significance of the fair, when you start to see it start right. I say this with the more positiveness, because I tried to do so and failed, and because the practical sense of the Buffalo street car managers has made the front door of the fair very hard to get at. That front door is through Lincoln Park and across the bridge of the large park lake. From that point the architects and painters have designed a slow crescendo up to the climax of the Electric Tower, which is to this fair what the Eiffel Tower was to Paris. But this Lincoln Park entrance is almost a mile from the tower, and the railroad companies have put trolley terminals down at the Midway, within a quarter of a mile of the Electric Tower, and the steam terminals even a shorter distance directly behind the tower. Thus they carry you right into the heart of the show in the shortest time, which is what nine people in ten want. So general is this desire to save time and steps that if you ask for the car going to the Lincoln Park entrance the average policeman or landlord will send you to one of the lines where the crowd is going. When you find what has happened it is too late; you have

seen the buildings first from the wrong side. That is what happened to me. Perhaps if you ask for the cars going out Forest avenue you may bring up at the real front door of the fair—unless your guide thinks you have made a mistake and sends you to the Elmwood avenue line instead. Then say firmly, "Forest is my friend, not Elmwood," and you may get your first sight of the fair as the artists and architects know that it ought to be seen for the first time.

You will find the unfinished Albright Library, a beautiful, classic structure in white marble at your left as you enter the Park. It has nothing to do with this fair, thanks to its incompleteness, but it will be a permanent addition to the beauty of Buffalo and a present joy when all these piles of glowing staff are but a memory. Right across North Bay, still at your left, is the smaller but equally classic New York State Building, which is also to be permanent, but which the workmen have left just in time for its use for official functions this summer. It is beautiful in the Greek style and with the simplicity with which we are familiar in our older public buildings. It has not very much relation to the rest of the spectacle, but it is useful as a sign board to show how far the architects have traveled along the road of fantasy in their temporary structures.

As you cross this arm of the lake you get the philosophic and artistic germ of the complex structure. This fair is intended to typify the Ascent of Man and his triumph over nature. In this foreground you get the simple, primitive buildings and the primitive colorings and you ascend slowly until you reach the complex green and blue and gold of the Electric Tower, the very last cry in the way of brilliant and dazzling exterior color, with the green of the Niagara Rapids as its foundation tint.

That sounds beautifully on paper and it has the practical advantage of getting the smaller and less sought for buildings off on the lake side, where they do not interfere with the spectacular glories around the great Esplanade. This arrangement bunches in the center the buildings which people will be most anxious to see and puts them all close to the Midway—which experience has shown is the strongest magnet at every fair. Space never was utilized to better advantage if the idea had been solely to save the visitor from all unnecessary walking.

The only place outside of the central bunch to which there will be a great rush is the temporary Art Building, away off on the shore of the lake in the southeast corner of the fair. It was put there partly because, when it became evident that the Albright gallery would not be ready, all the central space had been appropriated, and partly, I imagine, because its precious contents would be out of the way of fire, if one should start from the crossing of any of the million electric wires which run beneath these acres of staff. All the partitions of the Art Building are of brick, but the further it is from the electric heart of this blazing fairyland the more willing will the artists be to send their choicest works there.

Standing in front of this building is an imposing equestrian statue of General Sherman, which was designed by St. Gaudens. Sherman is riding a war horse, leading which is a figure of Fame. This statue in plaster was exhibited at Paris, and won for its designer the grand prize. It is to be erected in bronze in New York on some site yet to be chosen. It is making its "first appearance" in America at the Pan-American Exposition.

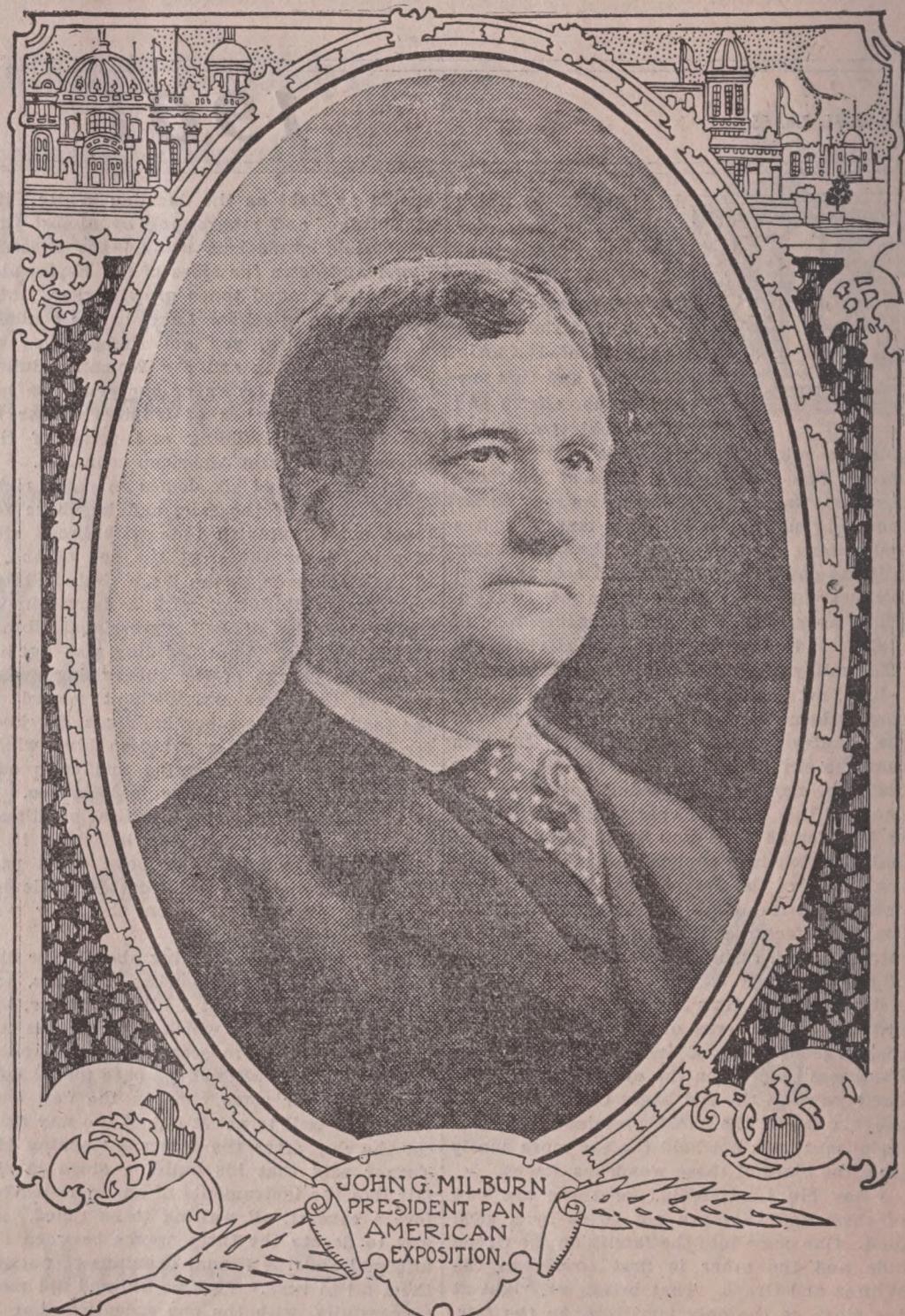
The exhibits are divided into four groups,

including paintings, sculpture, etchings, engravings, illustrations and architectural pieces. All told they number about 1,600. In addition the Canadian Gallery contains 125 pictures, and there are seven pieces of Canadian sculpture in the Sculpture Court. Albert Lynch, the well known Parisian artist, who is a native of Peru, has several representative paintings, as have Miss Campbell McPherson of Newfoundland, Simon Goonalez of Chili and others.

One of the most noteworthy paintings on exhibition is one entitled "The Penance of Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester." This picture was painted by Edwin A. Abbey, who

signed as sculptural ornaments for the Hunt Memorial in the park wall on upper Fifth avenue and will appear as such in bronze.

Two other interesting exhibits are recent creations in sculpture—one of which is an equestrian statue of General Slocum and the other an equestrian statue of Lafayette. The Lafayette statue is to be in bronze in the Place du Louvre. It was unveiled in tentative shape at Paris, with the horse and rider in plaster and staff, on July 4 of last year. Elaborate festivities attended the ceremony, as Americans who were in Paris at the time will well remember.



was recently commissioned by England's new King to paint the coronation. It was exhibited at the Royal Academy in London in the spring of 1899. St. Gaudens' "Shaw Memorial," which appears in bronze on the Boston Commons, is reproduced here in plaster. Daniel C. French, the widely known sculptor, has two figures on exhibition. One of them is entitled "Painting and Sculpture" and the other "Architecture." These were recently finished. They were de-

In assembling the paintings on exhibition, especial pains were taken to secure paintings by artists who had done much to advance the American school of painting. This includes six or seven landscapes by George Inness and a group of water colors by Winslow Homer.

All of the prominent American artists at home and abroad are represented in the general collection shown here, and there are important groups by artists of individual merit.

including Elihu Vedder, D. W. Tryon, T. W. Dewing and Horatio Walker.

An interesting corner is that occupied by the Shaw Fund prize pictures, which have been exhibited at the Society of American Artists at New York, and which were lent by their owner, Samuel T. Shaw. Most of the pictures on exhibition have received medals in different American art exhibitions, including the Society of American Artists, the National Academy of Design, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the Philadelphia Art Club, the Boston Art Club, the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg and the Chicago Art Institute. Nearly one hundred of the paint-

Near this art gallery are the Forestry Building, the Ordnance Building, the houses of Cuba, Honduras, Ecuador and those of the states represented: West Virginia, Tennessee, Ohio, Kansas, Wisconsin and the New England Building, and half a dozen more states and Canada, which has taken the liveliest sort of interest in the exposition from the start, has a fine building down near the Stadium, at the other end of the grounds. Its building covers 2,500 square feet, it has an appropriation of \$112,000, and it has very creditable exhibits in several departments.

Off to the left, near the New York State Building, is the Woman's Building. It used

sex. That is the attitude which the competent women workers have taken ever since the day when Georges Sand signed a man's name to her books so that they might be judged by a man's standard. The Woman's Building will be headquarters for visiting delegations and clubs and its only exhibit will be women.

This brief consideration of the first buildings encountered when one enters by the Lincoln Park gate, takes one to the double bridge which marks the Esplanade. Here two tall towers, elaborately decorated, guard the entrance to the heart of the fair. They balance the Electric Tower, nearly half a mile further on, and the Esplanade and fountains between and the large buildings on either side are to Buffalo what the Court of Honor was to Chicago.

Here one gets his first full impression of the originality of the architects who planned this fair. The effect is less uniform, less classic, possibly less dazzling, than at Chicago. But it is far more various, the coloring gives it a richness and warmth to which the other fair was a stranger, and above all it is American to an extent which no exposition has ever been.

That enthusiastic American, our fellow citizen by adoption and grace, Helena Modjeska, objected to the Chicago show because it was decorated with Greek goddesses instead of typical American art. She would make no such complaint in Buffalo and she ought to come home and raise a Polish pean over this triumphant Americanism. There are Greek gods and goddesses, to be sure, but they have been banished to the back door—here called by the high sounding name, Propylaea—and are really a screen to shut out the ugly sight of arriving and departing steam cars.

The dominant sculptural figure is the buffalo, which has been modeled in several attitudes by various sculptors, notably the fighting buffalo of Harry Schrady, on the western approach to the tower, which has been reproduced so much that it is familiar the country over.

To the right and left of the bridge the Esplanade branches out like the top of a capital T, the main avenue running down to the Electric Tower at the foot of the T. To the right is the massive and beautiful Government Building, in the French style, representing the progress of man. In front of it is a great Fountain of Man, filled with sculpture, carrying out this central idea. Facing the Government Building to the left of the bridge is the Building of Horticulture, the most fantastic and pan-American structure in the grounds, and close by it the Building of Mines. These two typify Nature, and in front of them is a fountain filled with sculpture, representing primitive man in his struggle with nature. The buildings at each end of the top of the T extend around a curved arcade, so that they balance each other finely and, with the two contrasting fountains in front, help to carry out the central idea of the triumph of man over nature and his progress up to the point where the combination of science and art makes such a wonder as the Electric Tower possible. The Electric Tower bears also the crown of all the sculpture, the Goddess of Light, a figure as impressive as our Diana on the Madison Square Garden, and one which dominates every view about the grounds as Diana does the neighborhood of Madison Square. But if the goddess is the crown, the fountain is the symbolic sculpture of the Court of Fountains, between the



ings shown here bear the stamp of "Prize Pictures."

Among the institutions and individuals who have made this magnificent collection possible by the loan of paintings are the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the Carnegie Institute, Charles L. Freer, Howard Mansfield, Collin Armstrong, William T. Evans, Lyman G. Bloomingdale, George A. Hearne, James W. Ellsworth, H. Kirk Porter and H. Wood Sullivan.

to be the house of the Buffalo Country Club, is low, rambling and comfortable and painted on the outside a brown, pretty nearly matching the rough logs of the Forestry Building. There is no separate woman's exhibit this year and we shall not hear the hue and cry about "women's work" that was raised at Chicago. Those women, however, who wish to compete in arts and manufactures will do so side by side with men in the regular exhibits, asking no odds for their

Government and the Horticultural Buildings. Of these the Savage Age, a group by J. J. Boyle, is the beginning, followed by the Despotic Age, by Isadore Konti and H. A. McNeil; the Age of Enlightenment, by Herbert Adams; the Fountain of Prometheus and the Fountain of Lycurgus, by Hinton R. Perry, and, in front of the Government Building, the superb Fountain of Man, by Charles Grafly. Mr. Boyle's Savage Age has two groups representing primitive man of the East and of the West, when the whole race was even more warlike than Emperor William. His Tartars stealing women will attract less attention than his Indians executing a war dance, the latter especially appropriate to an American fair.

Mr. Grafly's Fountain of Man is even more highly symbolic. The crowning figure, "Mysterious Man," is draped and half veiled and stands like a conqueror upon a group of figures representing the five senses, while lower down in the fountain is a sculptured allegory representing the virtues struggling with the vices.

There is no space to describe all the sculpture designed for decorative uses under the direction of Carl Bitter, as there are 125 original groups and about 500 single statues, all told. But these fountains are typical of the skill with which the work has been adapted to the central idea of the fair, while the familiar reproductions of the Goddess and the Buffalo vouch for the beauty and strength of much of the work.

One must, however, spare just a word for the symbolic sculpture with which Carl Bitter has covered the bridge across which you approach the Esplanade. The four piers of

this structure are a hundred feet high and each is surmounted by a sculptural group. The chief of these, a giant youth on horseback, typifies the struggle of the people of the United States to free themselves from despotism. Other allegorical figures of Peace, Power, Hospitality, Truth, Patriotism and Liberty, with the fountains of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the waterfall into Mirror Lake and the subterranean grotto make this bridge the chief rival of the Electric Tower as a decorative masterpiece.

With the sculpture it is well to abandon the symbolical significance of the exposition and see the buildings simply for themselves and for what they contain. Four buildings of great size line the Esplanade, the Government and Horticultural buildings already mentioned and those devoted to Transportation and Machinery and Manufacturers and Liberal Arts, which balance each other just in front of the Electric tower. Close by these latter two and flanking the tower are others about half their size devoted to Electricity and Agriculture. In these, the smaller building of Mines and the far away Art Gallery, the chief exhibits of the exposition will be found. There are innumerable smaller buildings valuable for their decorative effect, like the Temples of Music and Ethnology, which flank the Esplanade, and the building of Graphic Arts, which balance the building of Mines in the architectural scheme, and others like the Forestry and Dairy buildings, in which the exhibits form a valuable part of the show, although the interest in them is not so general as in the main structures.

This is the great electric fair, and more interesting than anything which the electric exhibit can show of machines or methods is the effect of the 5,000 horse power current when it is turned on at night. The illumination of the Court of Honor at Chicago was a wonderful thing and since that time a good deal has been done in the electric lighting of fountains, as may be seen at Prospect Park plaza all summer. But all those things pale before the illumination of this Electric tower. This, with the 300,000 other incandescents, bathes the whole scene in a mellow light, under which the blue domes and the ardent glow of tropic cornices and porticos fade away.

This is no longer a Rainbow city, but a Golden city, and one can only

think of that line about "the radiancy of glory" in the old Latin hymn. This may not be "Jerusalem the Golden, with milk and honey blest," but surely beneath its contemplation "sink heart and voice oppressed." It is like Niagara, one of those wonders which stills adjectives and leaves one content simply to stroll about and bask in the glow. Description would be so utterly beneath the effect as to be worthless. The magic follows you far into the night, for all the way back to the heart of the city that glowing tower stands, like a pillar of molten gold, proclaiming the latest and greatest wonder of applied science, the most complete triumph of man over the forces of nature.

A feature which will be of universal interest will be the souvenirs of the fair. These have been arranged so far as possible to protect the public from a competition in worthless trash fiercer than that of the Niagara huckmen. The concession for the sale of all official souvenirs in the grounds has been granted to the American Souvenir Company, which has forty booths in the various buildings and has provided some very beautiful spoons for a wide range of prices and some really artistic cups, saucers and plates commemorating the occasion. There is an admirable plan by which the sale of most small objects connected with the fair is confined to the Bazaar building, which stands near the Service building at the West Amherst gate, where most of the trolley visitors will enter.

There remain two features of the fair not yet reached because they occupy the two corners behind the Electric tower. One is the Stadium, which we shall read about all summer on the sporting page. It is the biggest amphitheater in America. It is 840 feet long and 400 wide, almost four times as large as the original stadium at Athens, from which it borrowed its name and its shape. There is a ball ground in the center surrounded by a running and bicycle track and the seats outside of all this will hold 12,000 people. Incidentally the architecture and proportions of this structure are admirable, but that will count less than its roominess in making it the popular sporting arena of the summer.

The other corner—and a good big corner it is—is occupied by the Midway. It has come to be an accepted thing in great fairs that the Midway is the popular feature. That at Chicago was a surprise and something of a shock, but we have had Omaha and Paris

since and every one connected with expositions has come to understand that the public demands, for one hour of instruction, four hours of fun.

In this development of the passion for amusement the makers of midways have not stood still. The competition among these showmen is keen and they have poured money into their preparations for this



Buffalo contest like water. There will be fakes in the Midway, that is a matter of course, but the Midway itself is no fake. There are shows there like the Streets of Mexico, the Trip to the Moon and the Indian village which are worth far more than they cost and of which the salary list would astonish the average observer, who puts down his half dollar with the general notion that he is going to be swindled. In this case he will get the worth of his money oftener than he loses it and for the human side of the Pan-Americanism of the fair he will have to go to the streets of Mexico, the Indian, Hawaiian and Filipino villages.

For the Americanism which is not "pan"—or anything else flat—but is equal in alertness to the sharpest competition of Wall street or of the Bowery, one may safely go to the makers of the Midway. Men like McGarvie of the Streets of Mexico, Thompson of the Trip to the Moon and Cummings of the Indian village are wonders of ingenuity and resource. Possibly Thompson is the greatest wonder of them all. He designed the exterior of all but five of the buildings in the Midway and the architecture down there bears no mean contrast to that of the main fair itself in its variety and suitability to the uses to which it is put. The cost probably had to be closely considered, but the effect is not cheap and shabby, but bizarre in an artistic way. Thompson has done much for his neighbors, but more for the inside of the two shows in which he is directly interested, A Trip to the Moon and Darkness and Dawn. Both of these rely largely upon the effect of stage magic upon the spectator sitting in darkness and they spring upon him a panorama of weird effects which will make the old days, when the wonders of "The Black Crook" were new, seem pale and tame. Darkness and Dawn contrasts for the spectator the mysteries of heaven and the infernal regions and some of the transformations and devices in the Moon show are not less startling.

The Streets of Mexico, on the other hand, has an ethnographic value which would justify it in being given in one of the regular buildings of the fair. The architecture of the street, restaurant and theater are Mexican and the musicians, who are the chief human document, are born dandies, beside whom a shirt waist man in all his glory in August will pale into insignificance. They are slight, graceful little fellows with closely cut garments

which set off their litheness to the best advantage. Some of them with suits of pale gray wear serapes of pale checks or sometimes of a delicate pink, over their shoulders. The combination matches in blue affected by blonde girls with delicacy the pale gray and pink cheeks, while no New York store can show anything half so gorgeous as their big straw hats. Others wear

suits of black with gilt or silver buttons and over their shoulders carry serapes of glowing scarlet, which light up their swarthy faces and the surrounding landscape. The bull fighters, of whom there are several, are no such paragons of grace, but great, hulking brutes with bulging muscles and hardly the claim to animal beauty of the average prize fighter. The women are nearly as homely as the bull fighters; that is in a mass on a stage at the far end of the theater.

On that same stage I witnessed a little scene which showed that they are far less stolid than they look. They had been collected to sing for a party of 30 or 40 newspaper people. The chief bull fighter was hanging around the edges of the crowd, eying every woman who passed him after the manner of his kind, and devoting close attention to the stage. Suddenly there was a pause and a stir around two of the women singers. Half a dozen of the group left the stage hurriedly, others looked about uneasily and the managers, scenting trouble, dived behind the scenes. After five or ten minutes the stage gradually filled again and national songs were sung, with one woman of conspicuous costume absent from the front row. The explanation was that the bull fighter had been making eyes at two of the women and that one of them, discovering the duplicity, had flown at her rival's eyes. Like veritable Carmens they had their fight out right there and let the show wait or disappear until the war was over. By that time only the victor was able to reappear, but that fact did not move the star bull fighter in his corner. Things may not always be as quiet as they seem in the streets of Mexico.

The Indian Congress, with representatives of forty-one different tribes in its reservation, is a display of a stage of our progress which is rapidly disappearing even from the West. The Indian village was one of the most interesting features of the Omaha fair and this is not essentially different from

that, but it will open the eyes of thousands who have never seen the banks of the Missouri to the life which goes on beyond it. The Navajo blankets, at \$150 to \$250 each, as well as the baskets and other specimens of native Indian work, will make delightful souvenirs for those who can afford them. My most interesting example of Indian work, however, was seeing the squaws run up the poles of the tepees while the men lounged about and looked on. That is one of the poetic native customs which is being killed by the cruel hand of the Anglo-Saxon.

The Streets of Cairo is the old Coney Island show enlarged and recostumed. Bostock's animal show is bigger, but like the one he gave on Halsey street during the street fair last fall, save that Bostock himself did not then have picturesque strips of court plaster covering the ravages made by the latest of his tigers who essayed to dally with his flowing hair, and so was not a walking proof of the fact that the beasts are fierce. There are scenic railways and boat ways here which are merely intensives of the Coney Island chutes and there are other shows which will not strike the Brooklynite as novel. But the fact remains that by and large the Midway is bound to be the most attractive single feature of the fair.

The Midway puts one in mind of eating because most visitors will think that the best chances for refreshment are to be found in its borders. The Midway is the seat of a stern rivalry between native and imported beer. The native beverage is set out in the restaurant of one of the great Milwaukee brewing firms, which furnishes abundant and good food for prices as reasonable as are to

(Continued on Page 10)



Map of the Exposition Grounds

ELECTRIC ST. R.R.

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SCALE 1000 FEET.
GROUNDS ONE MILE LONG, ONE HALF MILE WIDE.



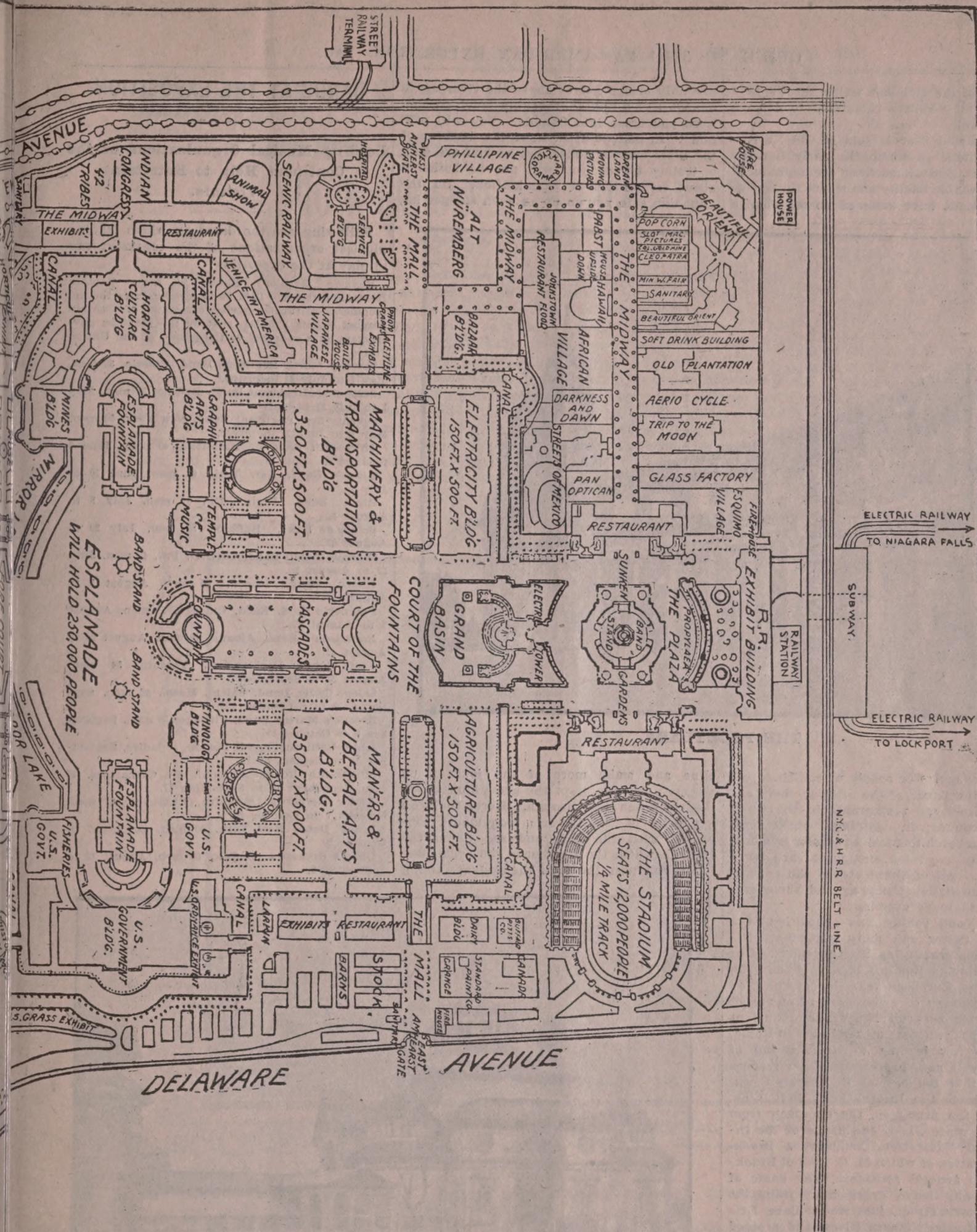
The most comprehensive view of the exposition is, perhaps, obtained from the Esplanade from a point a few rods north of the Triumphal Causeway. Here the visitor, with one sweep of the eye, may see nearly all of the principal buildings of the exposition. The Triumphal Causeway, behind him, is a magnificent structure, designed by John M. Carrere, chairman of the Board of Architects. Four tall pylons are connected by swinging cables. The pylons are surmounted by four standard bearers, designed by Karl Bitter, the director of sculpture. The bridge, as a whole, is intended to express the pride of the American people in their achievements. The standard bearer represents a muscular youth upon a rearing horse. Below him are trophies indicative of feudalism, slavery and tyrannical power, the whole expressing the triumphal struggle of the people of the Americas to free themselves from the institutions of despotic ages and governments. Terminating the buttresses of the piers are four groups of trophies typifying peace and power, modeled by Augustus Lukeman. In the niches on the side of the bridge are statues symbolical of hospitality, love of truth, patriotism, liberty, etc. On each side of the bridge are fountains of rearing horses and figures clustered about tall poles which carry huge silken flags. The fountain on the east typifies the Atlantic Ocean, and that on the west the Pacific Ocean, with one base grottoes modeled after the famous Buttes de Chaumont.

Turning now to the eastern wing of the Esplanade, the observer will note the group of three great government buildings, the open space being embellished with sunken gardens, fountains and

statuary. At the left, marking the west end of the Graphic Arts Buildings, this court being the north end of the Court of Fountains the eastern side of the Court of Fountains the Agriculture Buildings. On the west side of the Esplanade are the Court of Fountains and Electricity Buildings. Beyond this by the Propylaea, a very beautiful architec- ture, with a capacity for about 12,000 people. West of

Upon the pinnacle of the Electric Tower Light, presiding over the Exposition and upraised right hand she carries a torch which is studded with myriads of stars. The face of the tower is studded with myriads of stars until he looks at it from a near distance, with two wings, each 110 feet high and 110 feet in diameter. From its southern face is a fine restaurant. Elevators

The State and Foreign Buildings are situated on the governments of the Western Hemis-



of the Esplanade, are the Horticulture, Mines
rated with statuary, fountains and flowers
to a height of 409 feet. This tower stands at
es a very beautiful centerpiece. On the
ology, Manufactures and Liberal Arts and
Temple of Music, Machinery and Transporta-
tive Plaza, whose northern boundary is marked
n, rich in color decorations and ornamenta-
lum, a mammoth building, having a seating
the entrance to the Midway.
useful figure in gold called the Goddess of
d over its many beautiful features. In her
left she points to the beautiful scene below.
lights. One does not realize its mammoth
iew. The main body of the tower is 80 feet
from the east and southward and inclosing a
cascade, at a height of 70 feet. At a height
sitors to various heights in the tower.
the southwest part of the grounds. Nearly all
escent either in buildings of their own, or

have creditable exhibits in the various exhibit divisions. Several of the States have very fine buildings of their own and all of the important states are represented by special exhibits in the Agriculture, Mines and other buildings. The Live Stock division occupies seventeen pavilions, covering about 10 acres of land. A special building has been erected for a model dairy and a commodious building is used for dairy exhibits. The division of agricultural machinery occupies extensive exhibit space beneath the seats in the Stadium. Two special buildings have been erected in the southeast part of the grounds for a commercial ordnance exhibit. Between the two buildings is a model of a Gruson turret, 52 feet in diameter. This is so arranged that the visitor may go inside and note the construction of this form of seacoast defense fortification. The exhibit of big guns by the United States Government is one of the very interesting features of the Exposition.

United States Government is one of the very interesting features of the Exposition. The arrangement of the various Exposition buildings is such that one may save a great deal

The arrangement of the various Exposition buildings is such that one may save a great deal of time, as well as effort, in seeing the exhibits. The arrangement is very compact. The Fine Arts Building is about 1,000 feet south of the Government Buildings and contains a fine collection of the best works of American artists. The Forestry Building is a near neighbor to the Government Building, and a few rods to the east is a stockade of the Six Nations of Indians whose ancestors dominated the territory of New York 400 years ago. This stockade contains all the various forms of buildings to be seen in an Indian village prior to the settlement of New York. One of the pleasure trips within the Exposition grounds is the circumnavigation of the buildings upon a broad canal by means of launches which stop at convenient points. This canal, over a mile long, surrounds the main group of Exposition buildings.

be found in the city and which throws in a free show of yodelers calculated to drive a man to drink.

The imported beer is sold in Old Nuremberg, a village in which the early German architecture and atmosphere are reproduced with remarkable fidelity and where the native beer and foods have suffered no sea change

are only bridge height above the river again and on something approaching level ground. Here you cross into Canada. You will still find V. R. instead of E. R. on the windows of the little custom house, but as you are only a trolley tourist you will not be bothered about formalities of examination. On the Canadian side you go up an even steeper in-



THE PROPYLAEA.

in their voyage. For people who wish to eat far from the flavor of the Midway there are four or five large restaurants in the heart of the grounds, in buildings which form part of the architectural and color scheme, and which have room enough to care for a multitude. All of these are in the concession of the Bailey Company and their service is said to be excellent.

Back of and behind this exposition is a spectacle vaster and more imposing. Niagara looms grandly on the consciousness of every visitor to Buffalo, even as it does on that of the European traveller starting on his first journey of exploration of our land. A difference between Niagara and ancient Rome is that, whereas all roads led to Rome, there are few leading to Niagara and of these it will not surprise Brooklyn readers to learn that the best is in Brooklyn control. This is the International Belt Line, of which the first step, the approach from Buffalo by water, is in the hands of the International Navigation Company, a Brooklyn corporation of which M. C. Ebel of Brooklyn is the general manager. The boats of this company leave every hour from the foot of Ferry street, just where Lake Erie merges into the Niagara River, and proceed to a landing about three miles above the Falls. These are fine large boats with observation decks.

These steamers connect with the gorge railroad, the most expensive trolley line on earth, its seven miles from the top of the gorge down to Lewiston having cost \$1,400,000. The company went into bankruptcy, but the road remains and it gives the most perfect and complete view of the falls and the rapids below them to be had anywhere. You go down, down, down in an observation car, getting closer and closer to the rapids and the whirlpool as you run, until at Lewiston you

climb and make more of the journey upstream upon the top of the great bluff which the river has cut through. Here, too, you get more of the historic monuments connected with the falls and see the gorge through which the river once ran. The line takes you past the falls themselves, giving

BANDS AT THE EXPOSITION.

Leading Musical Organizations of the Continent Help to Entertain Visitors.

Following are the dates on which leading musical organizations of the continent are to play at the exposition:

Mexican Artillery Band, 50 men, Captain Ricardo, director. This band accompanies the detachment of rurales under command of Captain Samuel Garcia Cuellar, sent by the Mexican government as a courtesy to the people of the United States.

Seventy-fourth Regiment Band, Buffalo, 35 men, May 1 to July 31 inclusive.

Sixty-fifth Regiment Band, Buffalo, 35 men, May 1 to July 31 inclusive.

Seventy-first Regiment Band, New York, 50 men, May 6 to June 2, inclusive.

Thirteenth Band of Hamilton, 40 men, June 3 to June 9.

Sousa's Band, New York, 65 men, June 10 to July 7.

Elgin Band, Elgin, Ill., 60 men, July 8 to August 4.

Scinta's Band, Buffalo, 35 men, July 29 to August 25.

Carlisle Indian Band, Carlisle, Pa., 40 men, July 29 to August 25.

Ithaca Band, Ithaca, 35 men, August 5 to August 11.

Phinney's U. S. Band, Chicago, 50 men, August 5 to August 25.

Robertson's Band, Albany, 40 men, August 26 to August 31.

Forty-eighth Highlanders, Toronto, 50 men, August 26 to September 1.

Salem Cadet Band, Salem, Mass., 45 men, September 2 to September 15.

Brooke's Marine Band, Chicago, 50 men, September 9 to October 29.

Ladies' Military Band, Boston, 30 ladies, September 16 to September 29.

Nineteenth Regiment Band, St. Catharines, 45 men, September 16 to September 21.

Victor Herbert's Orchestra, Pittsburg, 60 men, October 7 to October 20.

Innes' Band, New York, 60 men, October 7 to October 20.

Lund's Orchestra, Buffalo, 50 men, August 12 to September 8.



HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS.

opportunity for all the choice views and finally leaves you at the dock ready for the steamer back to Buffalo.

The trip should consume the better part of a day, as it did with our party, but it gives the crowning glory, one without which the Buffalo Exposition is lame and incomplete.

HAMILTON.

Porto Rican String Band, 20 pieces, two months. Kirk's Band, Cleveland, 40 men, September 2 to September 8.

Buffalo's system of public schools, numbering sixty separate school buildings, is said to compare favorably with any school system in the United States.

EXHIBITS IN PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS,

ALL MOST ATTRACTIVELY ARRANGED,

SHOW PROGRESS IN LIBERAL ARTS.

HAVING admired the Pan-American Exposition in its exterior aspects until his curiosity is in some degree satisfied, the visitor will naturally turn to a consideration of what the buildings contain. Exhibitors have learned by long experience with world's fairs that they must subordinate the didactic to the entertaining. People go to fairs to be amused rather than instructed. Exhibits at Buffalo, therefore, have been arranged with even more than the usual care to please the jaded eye of the sightseer.

fountains and other ornamentation, but the demands for exhibit space became so pressing the idea was abandoned, and the room was given over to art manufactures. The Tiffany display occupies more than 2,000 square feet of space. In point of variety and magnificence it surpasses the memorable exhibit made by that firm at the Chicago fair. It represents the best development in the commercial utilization of valuable metals and precious stones, and embodies the highest development of the goldsmith's handiwork and the silver worker's skill. Some of

of the Rookwoods and Grueby-Faience. Rholf's art furniture, manufactured in Buffalo by the husband of Anna Katherine Greene, the novelist, attracts merited admiration. The exhibit of the National Art Club—china painting, etc.—is extensive and beautiful. In the center of the court stands a fine fountain designed by Lewis Tiffany.

Once away from the court and its richness one finds time to admire more material things. New England's textile manufacturers, including L. C. Chase & Co. of Boston, the Arlington Mills of Lawrence, the Manville Company of Providence, the Crompton Company of the same city, the Loraine Company of Pawtucket and other representative manufacturers of plushes, dress goods, etc., have displays which elicit one continual expression of admiration from the women visiting the building. The Taylor Silk Manufacturing Company of Paterson, N. J., has operatives at work making silk, and near at hand the United Shoe Company is employing fifty men and boys in the work of making shoes. Those who wish to linger may watch the various



TRIUMPHAL CAUSEWAY.

Once the attention is attracted it will be found that much in the way of information can be picked up by an inspection of the exhibits. Substantial progress in the liberal arts is strikingly shown. Here is what may be seen by the hasty glance the average exhibition goer may be expected to give the interior of the principal buildings on his journey to the midway:

The Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building.

Tiffany's million dollar exhibit of gold, silver and precious stones shines resplendent in the grand court of the magnificent Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building. It was originally intended to exclude exhibits from the court, and fill in its space with flowers,

the gems exhibited represent fortunes in themselves.

Near this marvelously rich assemblage is the exhibit of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, which occupies about the same amount of space and which rivals the Tiffany display in richness and in originality of design. Near at hand is the superb collection of draperies and floor stuffs arranged by W. & J. Sloane. Never was a more magnificent collection of this kind placed on exhibition.

The rest of the court is given over to displays of potteries, artistic furniture, china, decorative ware and other things properly classified as art manufactures. Enough concerning the potteries is said when it is stated that the display includes the best productions

evolutions which footwear undergoes on its way from the hide to the foot.

The Pittsburg Glass Company has as the distinctive feature of its exhibit the largest mirror in the world. Oliver Brothers of Lockport, makers of brass and iron bedsteads, show several original in design and beautifully finished. This exhibit is fenced in with a high brass railing of ornamental design, which adds greatly to the effectiveness of the display. Back of the exhibit of the McDougall White Lead Company of Buffalo is a relief picture of Buffalo, showing the principal business and residential thoroughfares, with the McDougall plant boldly outlined in the foreground. At night this picture is illuminated.

Porcelain refrigerators, ornamental enough

to lend attractiveness to a drawing room, are displayed by the Porcelain Refrigerator Works of Anderson, Ind. Stern Bros. of New York have an interesting diamond cutting exhibit. One of the gems shown here is worth \$150,000. It is almost as large as a baby's fist.

The great meat packing concerns of the West—the Armours, the Swifts, Libby, McNeal & Libby and others—have exhibits of their wares in keeping with the size and importance of the firms represented.

One of the most striking features of the manufacturing exhibit is the magnificent booth erected by the Pittsburg Reduction Company. It is made entirely of aluminum, with its supporting columns stained to represent old gold and its roof silvered. Though quite massive in appearance it is so light two men could easily lift it. No feature attracts more attention than does this one. Not far from it stands a house of soap, containing the exhibit of the Hoefer Soap Company of Buffalo. This substantial looking building is built entirely of huge cakes of pure white soap. Berry Bros. of Detroit exhibit more or less originality in housing their display in the reproduction of an old castle covered with different gums.

In a magnificent booth of mahogany the products of the Buffalo Scale Company are shown to those interested in weighty matters. The dignified, but persistent Quaker, who gazes at us from the advertising pages of magazines and other periodicals, and who looks down upon us in the surface railway cars is here in lifelike size and glory. He stands on a great globe representing the earth. At his feet are two figures half nude, one that of a girl and the other a boy, while on each corner of the base on which the globe rests are warlike groups of savages of most menacing aspect. One of the most attractive exhibits in the department of foods is the showing made of shredded wheat biscuits by the Natural Food Company of Niagara Falls.

The exhibit is housed in a handsome booth which occupies a conspicuous place in the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building, the structure being over forty feet long and about thirty feet high. It is of Moorish design, made up of a series of graceful arches, richly carved, the whole beautifully decorated, the prevailing colors being pale blue and white, with the outlines of panels and cornices heavily gilded. It is one of the handsomest booths in the department of foods, and one of the most popular judging from the number of visitors it attracts. There is an immense showing of the company's product and expert demonstrators are kept busy showing the almost innumerable ways in which shredded wheat biscuits may be served, all seeming to be equally dainty and appetizing, judging from the rapidity with which the various preparations are consumed by interested visitors. Sample collectors all carry away a shredded wheat biscuit.

The National Food Company of Niagara Falls has a most pretentious booth, beautifully decorated in pale blue, white and gold. The Geneva Mineral Water Company calls attention to its waters in a booth of colored staff effects.

Mexican manufacturers utilize more than 2,000 square feet of space in the westerly end of the building, with a comprehensive exhibit of stamped leather goods, bead and feather wares, potteries and everything else manufactured by the deft fingers of the natives of the Diaz Republic.

In its entirety the manufacturing and liber-

al arts display surpasses that of any previous exposition. The booths are more artistic than were those of like kind at Paris, and the display is more varied and interesting in every way than was the similar exhibit at Chicago.

The Dairy Building.

Dairymen and others interested in the raising of cattle are watching closely the dairy test in connection with the exhibit in the Dairy Building. This test was designed to ascertain the comparative merits of various breeds of cattle as money makers. The varieties competing in the test are Poll Jerseys, Red Polls, Brown Swiss, Guernseys, Ayreshires, Holsteins, Shorthorns, French Canadians and Dutch Belted cattle. These animals are supplied by the Breeders' Associations of the United States and Canada. The associations furnish their own herdsmen, who feed and care for the cattle as they choose. The rules of the test place no restrictions on what shall be given the animals in the way of feed. The object of the test is to get the exact cost of production of butter and cheese, and to see which breed of cattle will make the best showing with the least expense.

According to the first week's test the queen of the herd or herds, rather, is a Holstein cow, which has a record of 70 pounds of milk (two and one-half pounds of butter) in a single day. The test is being conducted in a barn near the Dairy Building. This building is interesting to dairymen for another reason, and that is that it includes everything in the line of modern sanitary and hygienic appliances used in the production of butter, cheese, etc. Every breed of cows, noteworthy as milk producers, is represented in the test with the exception of the Devons. Edward Van Alstine of Kinderhook, N. Y., is in charge of the test.

In the Dairy Building proper there are interesting displays of machinery and appliances used in the making of butter and cheese. Among the firms represented are the Star Milk Company of Haddonville, N. J.; the Iron Clad Manufacturing Company of New York; the De Laval Separator Company of New York and others. New York and other dairy states have fine displays showing the extent in which the industry is carried on.

The Agricultural Building.

New York's exhibit occupies a prominent location in the center of the Agricultural Building. In point of variety and extent it is the most interesting display in the building. Every agricultural product of the state is represented. One section contains 400 varieties of wheat grown on one farm. This exhibit was sent on by a wheat enthusiast in Central New York, who has devoted the greater part of his life to the task of ascertaining how many kinds of wheat might be propagated from the parent variety. Comparatively few of the kinds shown in his collection are known to commerce, and a layman would have more or less difficulty in distinguishing the rarer kinds from those in common use.

Illinois' exhibit is housed in a "Palace of Corn," remarkable chiefly for its showing of the extent to which the ordinary varieties of corn may be employed for decorative purposes. The columns supporting its roof are made of ears of yellow corn, wrought in curious and unique designs, and the shingles of its roof are fashioned of tiny slices of red corn in the ear. Encircling the edge of the roof is a beautiful frame work of different colored varieties. The display con-

tained in this corn palace consists of the cereal itself in infinite shapes and varieties together with the products of the same turned out by the mills of the state which arranged the exhibit.

In one of the villages of Connecticut there still stands a mill which was built away back in 1640. This venerable grinder the Connecticut commissioners have reproduced in corn. Standing near the mill, separated from it by a winding stream, is the miller's cabin. Connecting the two is an old-fashioned bridge. All of this is done in corn.

Louisiana seems to have been the only Southern state with agriculturists sufficiently enterprising to make an exhibit. The display from this enterprising Southern commonwealth is devoted, naturally enough, to the exploitation of her sugar industry. The different stages through which this condiment passes on its way from the cane to the table are fully explained and illustrated.

On the northerly side of the building the Southern Railway Company devotes considerable space to "the only tea farm in America," a plantation located in one of the Carolinas. Pictures of the "farm" are shown, with young negroes at work gathering the leaves, and samples of the tea thus produced are exhibited for the inspection of passers by.

Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnesota, Michigan and other states have representative exhibits, chiefly of cereals, grasses, tobaccos, etc.

Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Peru, Porto Rico and Salvador have collective exhibits in this building. None of these countries exhibits its products in any other building on the grounds. The displays consist of cereals, fibers, hides, minerals, woods, fruits, wool, etc., most of which came packed in mahogany "dry goods boxes." The Argentine Republic occupies considerable space with its showing of wool in various stages of development, from the raw product to the manufactured article.

Manitoba occupies the entire space originally allotted to the Dominion of Canada. The other provinces backed out in order that Manitoba might have sufficient room in which to display her cereals and products, which are manufactured therefrom in that section of Canada.

Machinery and Transportation Building

Interest in the displays in the Machinery and Transportation Building centers largely in the comprehensive exhibit of railroad transportation equipment, shown in a separate building, an annex of the main structure. In the easterly section of this building the floor space is given over to half a dozen sets of railroad tracks on which stand trains looking as if they were ready to begin record breaking journeys.

The Lackawanna has a passenger coach, a box car and a coal dump all in one train. The seats had been removed from the passenger coach, and on its walls are pictures forming a panoramic view of scenes along the Lackawanna line. In the box car are samples of articles manufactured in towns through which the Lackawanna passes. The coal car contains a miniature coal mine and breaker in operation.

The Lehigh Valley has a big Mother Hubbard engine on a track near at hand. On the same track stands a single expansion freight engine built for the Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad. These constitute part of the exhibit of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, but the most fascinating feature of that company's showing is an engine with the Vanderbilt fire box and Vanderbilt ten-

der, which was built for the Illinois Central, and which will be used on that line. This locomotive and its tender are suspended in mid air, and the mechanism of the engine is running at full speed. On the same track with these is a mail car, fitted up with all modern appliances for the expeditious handling of letters and other mail matter. On Track No. 5, the famous De-Witt Clinton train stands. Facing it, is a Michigan Central engine of the Atlantic type, which was put up by the Schenectady Locomotive Works.

The New York Central's fine showing includes a compound consolidation freight engine, an Atlantic passenger engine and a miscellaneous assortment of freight cars, coal cars, lumber cars, etc.

The Brooks Locomotive Works has a fine big Atlantic engine on exhibition, and the other exhibits in this building are made up of car heating and car lighting appliances, car window fixings, etc.

Cincinnati, famed for her milling machinery concerns, has exhibits by representative firms engaged in their manufacture. Among these are the Cincinnati Milling Machine Company, the Cincinnati Planer Company, Lodge & Shipley and the Bickford & Dull Tool Company. The combined displays of these firms occupy a considerable portion of the ground floor room in the center of the west wing of the building.

Not far away are grouped exhibits by makers of heavy machinery, including Prentiss Brothers of Worcester, Mass.; the Bullard Machine Company of Bridgeport, Conn.; Pratt & Whitney of Hartford, Conn., and Brown & Sharp of Providence, R. I. Near at hand are the comprehensive exhibits of the American Blower Company of Detroit and the Buffalo Forge Company of Buffalo. The Walworth Manufacturing Company of Boston invites attention to its display of steam users' materials, as does the H. B. Smith Machine Company of Smithville, N. J., to its wood working machines and appliances.

Away over on the other side of the building the Otto Gas Engine Company of Philadelphia has several gas engines working and puffing away as if the success of the exposition depended on their energy. The Coe Manufacturing Company of Painesville, O., has an exhibit which, in its variety and completeness, interests those engaged in wood working. The Western Tool Company's display of tubing, and that arranged by the Shelby Steel Tubing Company, interests users of tubing. The Western Tool Company is located at Kewanee, Ill., and the Shelby concern at Cleveland, O. The American Steel Wire Company shows cables of various sizes.

One's attention is next attracted by the magnificent showing of motor vehicles. This collection contains the best productions of all of the prominent concerns of the country engaged in the manufacture of vehicles propelled by electricity, gasoline, etc. Among the said firms are the Electrical Vehicle Company of New York, the Mobile Company of America, the De Dion-Bouton Company of New York, the Kidder Motor Vehicle Company of New Haven, Locomobile Company of New York, New York Motor Vehicle Company, Automobile Company of America, Grout Bros. of Orange, Mass.; Conrad Motor Carriage Company of New York and the Overman Automobile Company of New York.

The display of the Electrical Vehicle Company of New York is arranged in an attractive double-decked booth, and includes

everything in the way of electrical vehicles, both for pleasure and for business uses.

Strangely enough bicycle makers seem to have overlooked the advertising possibilities of the Pan-American. Only two firms have exhibits worthy of mention. One of these is the National Cycle Company and the other George N. Pierce, a local concern.

The Elkhart Carriage Company of Elkhart, Ind.; George Werner of Buffalo, S. R. Bailey & Co. of Amesbury, Mass.; Henry Hooker & Co. of New Haven, the Buffalo Spring and Gear Co. and the W. C. Koller Carriage Company of Glen Rock, Pa., are among the firms showing noteworthy creations in horse vehicles. Two displays of hearse are to be seen. One is that of Crane & Breed of Cincinnati and the other that of the Rock Falls Manufacturing Company of Sterling, Ill.

The Forestry Building.

Oregon's Commissioners some time ago announced their intention of making the number and variety of woods indigenous to the state especially prominent at the Pan-American, and the extent in which they succeeded is shown by the fine display of Oregonian timbers exhibited in the Forestry Building. The collection includes more than 140 varieties and embraces nearly every kind of wood that can be grown in a northern climate. Great care was taken in getting these Oregon woods ready for exhibit, and considerable ingenuity was exercised in giving to the display a sense of variety which adds greatly to its interest.

The background of the booth consists of great planks, some of which are 25 feet tall and 5 feet wide. All told the background contains more than five hundred feet of lumber. Huge sections of the logs of different trees are backed against white dressed lumber, showing the change wrought by man's inventive genius.

Longitudinal and cross sections, finished in oil and varnish so that every fine tracing of the grain and coloring is revealed, surmount the tops of the logs.

Then there are specimens of every variety of lumber grown in the state, finished, polished and grained, so as to show that all of these may be used in interior decorative work. Particularly interesting are the samples of Oregon myrtle. This wood is as hard as iron and of wonderful grain and color. Samples of it are shown in white, green, black, brown and other shades. The Oregon exhibit also includes immense pine cones, peculiar wood growths and many freaks of forestry.

One of the features of the exhibit is the largest sage plant ever grown. It is a foot in length, and more than 15 inches in diameter. Part of the exhibit is given over to a display of the birds and animals to be found in the forests of this productive Western state.

Back of the Government Building, on a side track, is a flat car on which is a big log from Oregon. It occupies the entire width of the car and is as high as an ordinary boxcar. What to do with it is a problem that is now worrying those in charge of the forestry exhibit. It was intended to go in the Forestry Building, as a part of the Oregon display, but where to find room for it in that building no one seems to know. While the Oregonian display is the most prominent one in this building, other lumber producing states are not far behind. Michigan and other Central Western States have splendid exhibits, bespeaking the wealth of their acres and acres of forests, and revealing the

magnitude of their lumbering and wood working industries.

Both of the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida and other Southern commonwealths compete with their Northern and Western sister states in the extent and variety of their forestry exhibits. Ontario, too, has a showing which awakens wonder and admiration in the minds of those unfamiliar with the prominent part that province plays in furnishing this country with lumber. Many of the states have arranged indigenous trees as if they were growing naturally in their forest homes. In the branches of some of these wild animals, to be found in the forests whence came the trees, are mounted and placed here and there in life-like attitudes. This building also contains everything in the line of improved wood-working, machinery and planing mill supplies.

The Acetylene Building.

The Union Carbide Company's exhibit occupies with the allied acetylene industries the entire Acetylene Building. Here is to be seen the generators for the making of acetylene gas from carbide, the carbide itself and a beautiful display of lamps, burners and other fixtures for using the gas, also an electric furnace in which carbide is made.

This is the first recognition that carbide and acetylene gas has had from any exposition, consequently the exhibitors are making a display which is calculated to convince the world at large of the merits of acetylene gas and the value of carbide from which it is generated.

The building is one of the most brilliantly illuminated on the grounds, over 50,000 candle power in light from acetylene jets being used in the big sign and in the outside decorations of the building. The inside is lighted by a number of especially designed chandeliers of an appropriate Pan-American pattern. The aisles are thickly studded with jets and every exhibit booth in the building is surmounted by an arch of lights.

An interesting feature of the exhibit is a dark room, in which the Union Carbide Company demonstrates the many good qualities of acetylene gas and its superior lighting power over other illuminants. Major A. M. Wheeler is superintendent of the building.

By request of the Exposition Company, acetylene gas is used for lighting the Machinery and Transportation Building and the railroad station. The Ohio State Building is also made brilliant with acetylene gas.

The Canadian Corundum Company's exhibit occupies a large space in the handsome pavilion erected by the Province of Ontario in the Mines Building. A large and comprehensive showing of corundum in its various forms is made, ranging from the crude ore, a felspar rock, to a flour like powder made to take the place of emery for use in grinding and polishing.

RECITALS AT TEMPLE OF MUSIC.

The Temple of Music is situated west of the Esplanade and south of the Machinery Building. The building is 150 feet square, with a dome rising 180 feet above the main floor, and cost \$85,000. The auditorium is capable of seating 2,200 people, and contains one of the largest pipe organs ever built in the United States. Daily organ recitals will be given by some of the most famous organists in this country and Canada. The principal national holidays will be celebrated by musical festivals and famous bands from both the old and the new world will give concerts in the temple.

EAGLE INFORMATION BUREAU ALWAYS READY TO HELP

THE Eagle in 1893 established what was the beginning of its system of information bureaus by opening in Chicago a bureau of information for visitors to the World's Fair. The sole purpose of the bureau was to furnish a headquarters for Brooklyn and New York people visiting the fair; a place where they could meet their friends, find where their friends were stopping, secure copies of the New York papers, and what was probably the most important feature, the securing of hotel and boarding house accommodations for its patrons and friends.

The Chicago bureau was one of the most successful enterprises ever established by a newspaper. Because it was of such a helpful nature it became very widely known, not only in its local field, but throughout the country.

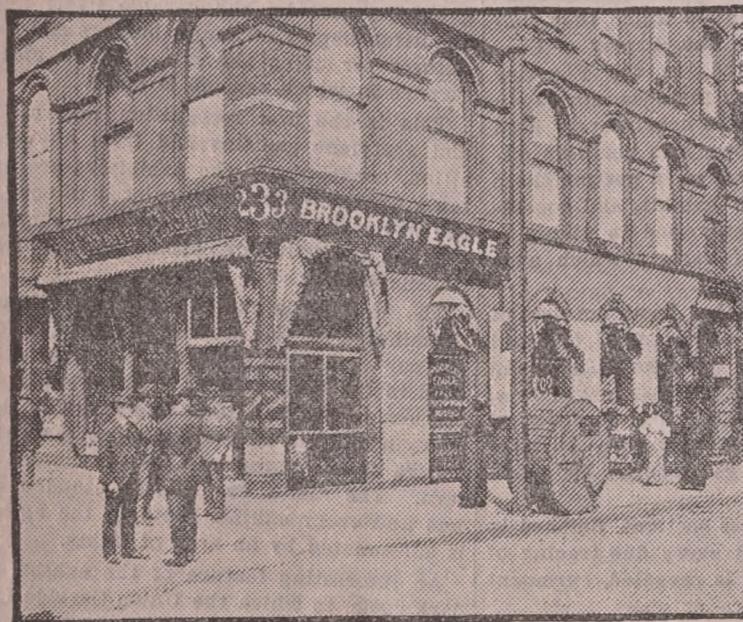
It is on the ground floor, making it most accessible at all times.

In the opening of the Buffalo office the Eagle management has foreseen the immense probabilities of the exposition. It believes that this fair will be the most successful, financially and in point of attendance, of any that has ever been held. Its central geographical situation being within a day's ride of over 40,000,000 of people will alone insure a vastly greater attendance than that enjoyed by the World's Fair at Chicago. Buffalo itself is, next to Chicago, one of the greatest railroad centers of the country. Every railroad and steamship line will, during the next five months, bring thousands of people within Buffalo's boundaries.

Discounting this large attendance the leading hotels, of which there are but a few, im-

A special feature of the office will be a daily register of visitors. The convenience of this will be at once apparent. A friend has gone to Buffalo two or three days ago, you arrive the following week and want to stop at the same house. You do not know where your friend is. You step into the Eagle Information Bureau, look at the visitors' register, find your friend's name, with his Buffalo address, and the date of his intended departure.

Another feature of the office which will be thoroughly appreciated will be the postal facilities. Letters and telegrams can be addressed care of the Brooklyn Eagle Exposition Bureau, and will be kept until called for or forwarded upon instruction. The bureau has a long distance telephone, so that



EAGLE INFORMATION BUREAU.

The Chicago bureau secured accommodations for more than fifty thousand people during the World Fair. Its efforts were so successful that at the close of the fair a home information bureau was established for tourists and resort hotels. As every one in Brooklyn is aware, the Information Bureau in the Eagle Building has been in existence some eight years, during which time its field of usefulness has widened so that to-day, as indicated by its name, it endeavors to answer nearly every question which any one desires to ask of it. During this period, branch bureaus were established in the Borough of Manhattan, in Washington and in Paris, France, all of which have been thoroughly appreciated and largely patronized by the general public.

In the Pan-American Exposition, the Eagle has seen another opportunity of helping its readers, and has added to its already extensive system of bureaus a handsome headquarters in Buffalo.

The Pan-American Exposition Bureau of the Eagle in Buffalo is located at 233 Main street, on the corner of Seneca. The location of the office is most central. It is on the main thoroughfare, within a few blocks of all the depots, and the docks of the lake steamers. Nearly every street car line leading to all parts of the city, to the exposition grounds and to Niagara Falls pass its door.

mediately announced an increase of rate during the exposition period. At the same time, thousands of householders decided to open up their residences to paying guests instead of entertaining friends. Thus, the hotel proposition, which at first seemed to be a difficult problem, has been solved to a large extent by the facilities offered through some of the best residences of the city. The purpose of the Eagle Buffalo Bureau is to secure an excellent list of the best accommodations which can be had at private houses in the city, in addition to all of the hotel accommodations. All houses listed with it are investigated before they are recommended to the Eagle's readers. Every particular is secured concerning a house, as to its location in regard to the exposition and depots, its conveniences, and even as to the frontage of the house. Thus the Bureau will be enabled to assign east, west, north or south front rooms.

The office is equipped with a competent force of clerks, thoroughly posted concerning the city, its attractions, the various excursions from it, so that not only will it be a bureau to secure rooming accommodations, but it will be a place where one can ask any kind of a question on any subject relating to Buffalo. It will also be able to give information about the arrival and departure of trains, the best routes of travel to any point, and to quote rates of fare.

visitors at the exposition grounds can telephone to the bureau and ascertain immediately whether there are any telegrams or mail matter awaiting their attention. If it is required, guides can be secured through the Eagle's bureau, carriages hired or theater tickets engaged. Other helpful features will be introduced as the demand arises.

The bureau will be kept open from 8 o'clock in the morning until late at night, for the convenience of early and late arrivals. Should one arrive in Buffalo without having secured accommodations in advance, he can go at once to the Eagle's headquarters and secure, either by messenger or telephone, a room. The office is furnished with the idea of comfort and elegance. A large writing table, with all of the writing materials, occupies the central portion of the office; persons can write their letters or read their home papers, which will be kept on file for that purpose.

It is needless to say that the service performed at Buffalo by the Eagle will be entirely free to every one, no matter what may be his station or financial condition in life. The same pains will be taken to secure good accommodations for the person who wants to pay a dollar a day as for the one who wants to pay \$10 a day. The more this bureau is used by the public the better the Eagle will like it. It must be thoroughly understood

BUFFALO CAN CARE FOR 150,000 VISITORS AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURSES.



OTEL accommodations at Buffalo are ample. There are more than 200 hotels that can take care of 30,000 guests; there are 650 boarding houses with room for 18,500 persons, while 7,000 householders have opened their homes to exposition visitors. These private homes will accommodate 100,000 guests. Beside this, tents on the exposition grounds have been provided for visiting organizations in uniform. These tents will afford room for 250 men.

Two companies have established huge camps outside the grounds with comfortable tents capable of accommodating 7,500 persons for the benefit of those who wish to enjoy the novelty of camp life while attending the exposition. A large number of buildings throughout the city have been remodeled for hotels. Altogether, Buffalo can accommodate at least 150,000 strangers. To this may be added accommodations for at least 50,000 at the surrounding towns of Tonawanda, LaSalle, Niagara Falls, Lockport, Williamsville, Gardenville, Depew and Lancaster, all within a short trolley ride of the city.

Rates in hotels range from \$1 a day up-

ward. At the Iroquois, the most expensive hotel in the city, the rate for one in a room without bath is \$3 and upward; for two in a room without bath it is \$5 and upward. The rates for a room with bath for one person is \$5 and for two in a room it is \$7.50. This hotel is on the European plan.

Rates at the Broezel are \$4 to \$5 a day for two or more in a room. This is strictly on the American plan. Meals are 75 cents each. The Genesee charges from \$2 upward on the European plan. Rates at the Mansion House, on the European plan, are from \$1.50 a day upward for two in a room. The New Tiff House charges from \$2.50 to \$3 per day for a room without bath and from \$3.50 to \$5 with bath, on the European plan. These hotels, with the Stafford House, are within a few blocks of Niagara square, from whence cars run to the exposition grounds. Accommodations can be secured in many other hotels at rates ranging from \$1 a day upward.

Among the private homes of the city good accommodations may be secured from \$1 to \$2 per day, and in nearly all cases families will furnish breakfast at 25 cents to 50 cents each, while regular boarding houses make rates to fit all pocketbooks.

Following will be found a list of hotels and boarding houses. The rates given are on the European plan except those marked with an A which are on the American plan.

HOTELS.

Name.	Situation.	Capacity.	Rate per day.	Distance from fair grounds.
Aberdeen	Jersey and West avs.	100	\$2.00 up	3 miles
Alcazar	Amherst, near Elmwood av.	500	1.00-4.00	1 block
Albemarle	Jersey and West avs.	100	2.00 up	3 miles
Ashland Colonial	109 Ashland av.	100	2.00 up	2 miles
Bridgewood A. A.	70 Delaware av.	200	1.00 up	2 miles
Brown's Hotel	2,942 Main	60	1.00	2 miles
Bracezel	Wells and Seneca	450	4.00-5.00A	4 miles
Buckingham	Allen and Mariner	120	2.00-3.00	3 miles
Castle Inn	Niagara square and Delaware av.	250	3.00-5.00A	4 miles
Chapin	Delaware and Lancaster avs.	150	1.00	1 mile
Cornell House	1,200 Main st.	100	2.00 up	1 mile
Cotter, Robe Co.	1,031 Main st.	...		
Cotter, Robe Co.	1,039 William st.	250	1.00 up	2 miles
Elmhurst, The	Forest and Granger	250	1.00 up	1 mile
Enworth Cottage	Ledger and Hertel av.	80	1.00-1.50	1 block
Forest	228 Forest av.	65	1.00-2.00	2 blocks
Fulton	Oak and Clinton	54	1.00	4 miles
Cenesee	Main and Genesee	400	2.00 up	4 miles
Gibbs Hotel	1,005 Elmwood av.	1,000	1.00 up	4 blocks
Glendale Park Hotel	2,073 Main	60	1.00	1 mile
Hudson, The	Plymouth and Hudson	60	2.50 up	1 mile
Iroquois	Main and Eagle	1,000	3.00 up	4 miles
Johnson Hotel	284 Delaware av.	400	1.00	3 miles
Kellogg	206 Franklin	55	1.00	4 miles
Lenox	North, near Delaware av.	600	3.00 up	3 miles
Lincoln	Fourteenth and Rhode Island	220	2.00-3.00	2 miles
Manhattan, The	620 Main st.	350	1.00 up	2 miles
Mansion	Main and Exchange	450	2.00 up	4 miles
Marlborough	Allen and Mariner	90	2.00-3.00	3 miles
Moeller House	Scott and Main	200	2.00A	4 miles
New Tiff House	465 Main	550	2.50-5.00	4 miles
Niagara	Porter, Seventh and Front	400	2.00-6.00	3 miles
Normandie	360 Main	95	2.00A	4 miles
Park Hotel	Amherst and Delaware avs.	1,000	1.00 up	1 block
Piermont	59 Whitney place	100	1.50 up	4 miles
Roanoke	156 West Chippewa	100	2.00 up	4 miles
Stafford House	Washington and Carroll	350	2.00-2.50A	4 miles
*Statler's	Elmwood, near Forest	3,000	2.00-5.00	2 blocks
Theobold, G.	193 Delaware av.	100	1.00	2 miles
Victoria	Niagara and Franklin	100	1.50 up	4 miles
Voorhees, Paul	935 Delaware av.	...		
Voorhees, Paul	945 West Ferry st.	350	1.50	1 mile
Winona	344 West av.	100	2.00 up	3 miles
Women's Chris. Ass.	268 Grote	300	1.00-1.50	1 block
Zenobia, The	16 West Ferry st.	...		
Zenobia, The	20 Prospect av.	100	1.00 up	1 mile

*Statler's price includes breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner.

BOARDING HOUSES.

Name.	Situation.	Capacity.	Rate per day.	Distance from fair grounds.
Ackerman, Mrs.	441 Elmwood av.	10	\$1.00	2 miles
Allen, S. J.	325 W. Ferry	15	2.00	2 miles
Blackman, R.	37 Cottage	30	1.50	3 miles
Blackstone, E.	23 Oxford place	20	1.00	1 mile
Brown, Andrew	198 Georgia	25	1.00	4 miles
Chappel, Mrs.	25 Day's Park	12	1.25	3 miles
Clarke, W. S.	268 Jersey	25	1.00	3 miles
Cobb, E.	152 Seventh	6	1.00	3 miles
Crump, R. G.	1,697 Main	22	1.00	2 miles
Davis, A.	858 Prospect av.	8	1.00	3 miles
Dillon, E.	80 Morgan	30	1.00	4 miles
Elliott, George	500 Franklin av.	10	1.00	3 miles
Emeigh, J. D.	267 Georgia	40	1.00	4 miles
Fowler, L. H.	370 Prospect av.	25	2.00	3 miles
Griffiths, E.	425 Forest av.	40	1.25	2 miles
Griffin, M.	1,131 Main	22	1.00	3 miles
Guse, L.	409 Elmwood av.	35	1.25	2 miles
Haas, C.	229 Carolina	24	1.25	4 miles
Hale, Mrs.	79 Vernon	16	1.25	1 mile

(Continued on Next Page.)

that there is no expense attached whatever to using the Buffalo bureau and no fees or tips of any kind will be allowed in that office.

It is expected that the tide of travel will set in to Buffalo by June 1. There are many conventions scheduled for that month and President McKinley and his Cabinet are due at the exposition by the latter end of June. It is quite important, therefore, that persons planning to visit the exposition should secure their accommodations in advance and the safest way to do it will be to write to the Brooklyn Eagle Pan-American Exposition Bureau, at 233 Main street, Buffalo, and have their reservations made. In writing the instructions should be very explicit; the number of persons in the party, the date of arrival, the length of stay, the number of rooms required, whether American or European plan preferred, and the price it is desired to pay should all be given. It will be much safer also to inclose in the letter at least \$2 as a deposit on each room. A receipt for this money will be taken from the proprietor which will be applied toward the payment of the bill when the visit is ended.

Further information, if desired, concerning the facilities of the Buffalo office of the Eagle can be obtained at any time at the main office of the Eagle Information Bureau in the Eagle Building, Brooklyn.

FAIR TRULY PAN-AMERICAN.

ATIN America is making a brave showing at the Pan-American Exposition. That this would be the case was indicated at a very early stage in the preparations for the big show, and these indications have been fully realized. Twenty-three of these countries are represented in some way at the Exposition, and nine of them have exhibits in special buildings, these being Brazil, Chili, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico and Porto Rico, while the other countries that are represented by exhibits of greater or less extent are the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Hayti, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay, Venezuela, Jamaica, Martinique and Guadalupe.

The Argentine Republic appropriated \$30,000 in gold for its exhibits at the Exposition, and occupies 1,500 square feet of space in the Forestry building, and 3,700 feet in the Agriculture building. The wonderful resources of that country are but little appreciated by the public and this opportunity to study them is worthy of very general attention. The Republic is represented by Lieutenant John S. Atwell.

Bolivia has 2,400 square feet of space, distributed in the Agriculture, Mining and Ethnology buildings. The country is particularly rich in its mining resources. Bolivia is represented by Señor Don Ramon Pandohijo, son of the president.

Brazil has established a Brazilian Fazenda in miniature, showing the cultivation of coffee, rubber and other products and occupies 500 square feet in the Agriculture building.

Chili is making a magnificent showing, having appropriated a larger sum than any other country for her presentation at the Exposition, the amount being \$170,000 in gold. Its buildings cost \$28,000 and the exhibit is an elaborate one, showing her wonderful advance in culture and all the arts of civilization. Chili is represented by a commission of elev-

en members with Senor Don Enrique Budge, commissioner general.

Colombia is represented by Senor Dr. Luis Cuervo-Marquez, special commissioner, but has no special exhibits.

Costa Rica occupies 1,660 square feet in the Horticulture, Forestry, Ethnology and other buildings, having some very interesting features. Her representative is Senor Dr. Juan J. Ulloa.

Cuba is represented by a commission of which Senor Don Perfecto Lacoste is chairman. The Cuban Building is 150 by 275 feet and cost \$25,000. A collection of exhibits of surprising excellence has been arranged for the inspection of those who are interested in this new insular nation.

The Dominican Republic is represented by Senor Don Francisco Leonto-Vazquez, special commissioner, and two other commissioners. This country has erected a special building, costing about \$4,000, and supplying space for a very attractive exhibit of her resources.

Ecuador is represented by a special building, having appropriated \$16,000 for her representation. Senor Don F. Mora Silva is the special commissioner.

Guatemala occupies about 1,100 square feet of exhibition space in several buildings and her special commissioner is Senor Don Albert Niquet. J. Pierson, jr., of Guatemala, makes a special collective exhibit of certain Guatemalan products in a special building.

Hayti makes a special exhibit of agricultural products.

Honduras has a graceful building, costing about \$6,000. Her principle exhibits are products of mines and forestry, as her resources in these products are of signal importance and value. Her ethnological exhibit is also important and valuable.

Mexico has a two story building, 40 by 60 feet, costing \$5,000, containing only the mining exhibits from that country. Mexico also occupies space to the amount of 3,000 square feet in the Agricultural Building; 2,000 feet in the Forestry; 2,000 feet in the Horticultural, 3,000 feet in the Manufactures and 2,000 feet in the Ethnology Building.

The Mexican government is represented by a commission of her foremost citizens, of which Senor Ingeniero Don Albino R. Nuncio is chief. Mexico also sends a company of mounted Rurales and a military band of sixty-two instruments, which are quartered upon the exposition grounds. Included in the Mexican exhibit are ordnance, war materials and naval equipments, in a special building.

Nicaragua occupies important space in the Mining, Horticulture and Ethnology Buildings. Senor Don Luis F. Corea is chairman of the Nicaraguan Commission.

Paraguay is not officially exhibited, but Senor Don A. Rutis, Consul for Paraguay in Philadelphia, makes a private exhibit of Paraguayan products, brought from the Philadelphia Commercial Museum and the Smithsonian Institution.

Peru occupies space in the Agriculture, Manufactures, Forestry and Mines Buildings and makes a very interesting showing of her varied important products.

Porto Rico is represented by Senor Don Jose T. Silva, chairman, and two other commissioners. The island government is spending \$10,000 upon its exhibits. A typical Porto Rican "Rancho" 24 by 78 feet and 20 feet high, costing about \$2,000, contains most of the exhibits from that island. About 1,200 square feet of space in the Agriculture Building are also occupied by Porto Rico.

Salvador makes a good showing of her

BOARDING HOUSES (Continued)

Name.	Situation.	Capacity.	Rate per day.	Distance from fair grounds.
Halliday, W. I.	138 Seventh	25	1.25	4 miles
Hart, J. J.	168 Georgia	30	1.00	4 miles
Hutchins, Mrs.	152 Elmwood av	15	1.00	3 miles
Jones, H. L.	754 Main	40	2.00	3 miles
Knight, Mrs.	28 Whitney place	24	2.00	4 miles
McArthur, Mrs. John	193 Niagara	75	1.00	4 miles
McFadden, Mrs.	497 Elmwood av	37	1.25	2 miles
Nichols, B. A.	141 Park place	12	1.25
Rilly, E. M.	71 High	27	1.00	4 miles
Root, C. H.	113 Oxford place	24	1.00	1 mile
Sherman, S.	51 Linwood av	30	1.25	2 miles
Short, L. E.	51 Niagara	40	1.00	3 miles
Shugart, M. A.	227 Franklin	250	1.00	3 miles
Steele, E.	179 Plymouth	12	1.25	2 miles
Theobold, G.	193 Delaware av	100	1.00	4 miles
Vasonger, J. H.	79 Day's Park	12	1.25	3 miles
Walsh, O.	11 Allen	30	1.00	3 miles
Widrig, V.	152 Elmwood av	40	2.00	3 miles
Wilson, E. M.	24 and 49 Fargo av	24	1.25	3 miles
Wiltz, N. C.	908 Main	50	1.00	3 miles

PRIVATE HOUSES.

Askerman, Mrs.	441 Elmwood av	10	1.00	2 miles
Ague, C.	24 Norwood	10	1.00	1 mile
Allen, S. J.	325 West Ferry st	15	2.00	2 miles
Andrews, Mrs. Elmira	65 Anderson place	28	1.00 up	1 mile
Appel, Rev. John B.	79 West Huron	50	1.00	2 miles
Archer, Mrs. W. J.	851 Seventh st	10	1.00	2 miles
Bamberg, Mrs.	85 Ketcham place	8	1.00	1 mile
Bailey, Geo. A.	126 Bidwell Parkway	6	1.50	3 miles
Bell, Mrs. George	133 Mariner	10	1.00	2 miles
Berean, E. E.	425 Hoyt	24	1.00	1 mile
Benedict, Mrs.	24 Emerson place	6	1.00	1 mile
Blackman, R.	87 Cottage	30	1.50	3 miles
Blackstone, E.	23 Oxford place	20	1.00	1 mile
Bliss, E. L.	85 Lexington av	25	1.50	1 mile
Benjamin, Mrs. G. L.	30 North Norwood	16	1.00	6 blocks
Bond, T. E.	578 West av	16	1.00	4 miles
Brown, Andrew	198 Georgia	25	1.00	4 miles
Brown, Mrs. L.	1,054 Elmwood av	40	1.00	1 mile
Brooks, Mrs. W. G.	864 Seventh st	4	1.00	2 miles
Bronner, L. M.	191 Fourteenth	14	1.00	3 miles
Brown, Fred H.	249 Richmond av	23	1.00 up	1 mile
Bremer, Fred	66 Goodrich st	4	1.00	2 miles
Burr, George B.	101 Ledger st	70	1.00	5 blocks
Byers, James N.	877 Main st	50	1.00	3 miles
Chappell, Mrs.	25 Day's Park	12	1.25	3 miles
Clarke, W. S.	288 Jersey	25	1.00	3 miles
Clark, Clara B.	762 Auburn av	14	1.00 up	2 miles
Clark, William J.	46 Greenwood place	28	1.00	1 mile
Clark, Yates A.	404 Woodlawn av	7	1.00	2 miles
Cragin, Mrs. Irving F.	104 Woodward av	50	1.00 up	1 mile
Clements & Wadsworth	780-790 Delavan av	75	1.00 up	2 miles
Cobb, E.	152 Seventh	6	1.00	3 miles
Collaton, Mrs. T. H.	143 Chenango st	14	1.50	2 miles
Cockburn, James S.	32 North Norwood	12	1.00	2 miles
Cockburn, John W.	172 Fourteenth st	14	1.00	4 miles
Collins, A. T.	721 Lafayette av	14	1.00 up	1 mile
Cowles, Mrs. M.	324 Norwood av	12	1.00 up	1 mile
Copolly, B. A.	57 Brantford place	10	2.00	1 mile
Coons, Mrs. L.	357 Connecticut	6	1.00	2 miles
Crandall, O. A.	454 and 465 Ashland av	20	1.50	1 mile
Crump, R. G.	1,597 Main st	22	1.00	2 miles
Dates, Miss C. L.	257 Niagara st	12	1.00	2 miles
Davis, A.	855 Prospect av	8	1.00	3 miles
Dixon, Mrs. L. H.	2,884 Main st	19	1.00	1 mile
Dillon, F.	80 Morgan st	30	1.00	4 miles
Diamond, Mrs. E.	118 Arkansas	14	1.00	1 mile
Dixon, Mrs.	2,884 Main st	10	1.00	2 miles
Donald, J. W.	Chippewa, corner Georgia	6	1.50 up	3 miles
Dobbie, John W.	26 Ripley place	16	1.00	1 mile
Downing, Mrs. F. J.	221 Front av	6	2.00	3 miles
Dunston, H. L.	432 Woodward av	40	1.65	1 mile
Dudley, J. E.	150 Harvard place	10	1.00	1 mile
Dunn, Mrs. Clarence L.	496 West Ferry st	8	1.00	2 miles
Edwards, S. A.	44 Greenwood place	10	1.00	1 mile
Elliott, George	500 Franklin	10	1.00	3 miles
Emeigh, J. D.	267 Georgia	40	1.00	4 miles
Everett, The	766 Elmwood av	50	1.00 up	1 mile
Faulkner, Miss A.	17 Anderson place	10	1.00	2 miles
Fix, Mrs. J.	269 Whitney place	20	1.00	2 miles
Foot, Mrs. B. A.	81 Seventh st	20	1.00	3 miles
Forner, F. C.	191 Riverside av	4	1.00	2 miles
Fowler, L. H.	370 Prospect av	25	2.00	3 miles
French, Mrs. L. E. B.	282 Parker av	18	1.00	1 mile
Gardiner, H. C.	19 Putnam	15	1.00	1 mile
Gifford, Miss A. J. & Mrs. C. M. Shattuck	252 Jersey	12	1.50 up	2 miles
Gium, Mrs. Harry J.	134 Herkimer	14	1.00	2 miles
Gorgus, Mrs. Martin	238 Seventh st	2	1.00	4 miles
Graser, Mrs. William	261 Hoyt	10	1.00	6 blocks
Griffiths, E.	1,181 Main	22	1.00	3 miles
Grove, Mrs. W.	425 Forest av	40	1.25	2 miles
Grovenor, Maria Le.	91 Niagara st	30	1.00	3 miles
Guse, L.	118 Plymouth av	14	1.00	2 miles
Haas, C.	469 Elmwood av	35	1.25	2 miles
Haas, Mrs. F. W.	229 Carolina	24	1.25	4 miles
Hale, Mrs.	574 Riley	10	1.00	1 mile
Hall, Mrs. N. B.	79 Vernon	16	1.25	1 mile
Hall, A. M.	50 Allen	16	1.00 up	2 miles
Halliday, Annie	Delaware, corner Warren	19	1.00	1 mile
Halliday, W. I.	135 Seventh st	15	1.00	2 miles
Hancock, M. E.	178 Seventh	25	1.25	4 miles
Hart, C. J.	283 Prospect av	5	.75	2 miles
Hart, Mrs. C. T.	166 Georgia	30	1.00	4 miles
Hinkley, E. B. & G. B.	338 Richmond av	14	1.50	2 miles
Heath, Byron H.	76-8 West Huron	100	2.00 up	3 miles
Hill, H. S.	192 St. James place	10	1.00	1 mile
Hill, Robert J.	1,010 Elmwood av	20	1.00 up	1 mile
Hoover, E. E.	73 Dewitt	30	1.00	2 miles
Hitchcock, M.	67 Bird av	10	1.00	1 mile
Holtz, Henry F., Jr.	138 Highland av	20	2.00 up	1 mile
Howe, A. H.	207 Humboldt Parkway	8	1.50	1 mile
Howard, Frederick	484 Norwood av	12	1.00	1 mile
Hutchins, Mrs.	350 Elmwood av	20	2.00	2 miles
Illingworth, W. E.	152 Elmwood	15	1.00	3 miles
Jackson, Mrs. Agnes	276 Summit av	20	1.00 up	1 mile
Jones, Mrs. N. H.	1,026 West av	12	1.00	2 miles
Jenkins, Walter S.	754 Main	30	2.00	3 miles
Kendall, Mrs. W. A.	805 West Ferry	18	1.00 up	1 miles
Kendall, Dr. H. A.	720 Elmwood	14	1.50	1 miles
Kempf, Miss I.	786 Elmwood	17	2.00	1 mile
Knight, Mrs.	505 Pearl st	30	1.00	2 miles
Lansing, Mrs. S. E.	28 Whitney place	24	2.00	4 miles
Lindeuschemitt, Mrs. V.	57 Greenfield	12	1.00	2 miles
Maher, Mrs. Alice	41 Ellicot	22	1.00 up	3 miles
Manning, Mrs. R. L.	873 Niagara	16	1.00	3 miles

PRIVATE HOUSES (Continued)

Name.	Situation.	Capacity.	Rate per day.	Distance from fair grounds.
March, H. J.	338 Masten	8	1.00	2 miles
Merritt, F. G.	19 St. James place	15	1.00	1 mile
Meyer, Oscar	133 Delaware	50	1.00 up	3 miles
Miller, Mrs. Hugh J.	196-8 Bidwell Park	75	1.00 up	1 mile
Moershilder, C. N.	116 Nineteenth st.	6	1.00	1 mile
Morris, Sarah H.	34 Ketcham place	2	1.00	2 miles
Morse, Mrs. H. M.	2,079 North Main	18	1.00	1 mile
Murray, W. F.	807 Auburn	40	2.00 up	1 mile
McArthur, Mrs. John	166 Franklin	50	1.00 up	2 miles
McCrea, Philip A.	190 Niagara	75	1.00	4 miles
McFadden, Mrs.	448 Franklin	15	1.00 up	2 miles
McNamara, M. A.	497 Elmwood	37	1.25	2 miles
Newman, Kath. A.	34 York	20	1.00 up	2 miles
Nichols, P. A.	813 West Ferry	6	.75 up	1 mile
Overfield, J. M.	141 Park place	12	1.25
Overfield, Mrs. J. M., Jr.	100 Grant	4	.75 up	2 miles
O'Regan, Mrs. John	43 Boyd	3	1.00	2 miles
Park Inn.	523 Fargo av.	6	.75	3 miles
Parker, Mrs. T.	1,682 Elmwood av.	60	1.00 up	1 mile
Pierce, A. J.	301 Dearborn st.	30	1.00 up	1 mile
Pomeroy, L. E. McC.	191 North Division	6	1.00	1 mile
Ready, Wm. J.	152 East Utica	10	1.00 up	3 miles
Reilly, E. J.	201 West Huron	100	1.00 up	2 miles
Ridge, Irving W.	71 High	10	1.50	2 miles
Rieffel, A.	854 Seventh	45	1.00	2 miles
Rilly, F. M.	33-5 Elmwood	24	1.00 up	1 mile
Rogers, B. F.	113 Oxford place	40	1.00 up	2 miles
Root, C. M.	305 Delaware	24	1.00	1 mile
Sage, Mrs. A. K.	113 Oxford place	70	1.00	1 mile
Scranton, Les	6 Granger place	24	1.00	1 mile
Sloan, Mrs. I. S.	1,256 Main st.	80	2.00 up	1 mile
Sloan, J. W.	540 Niagara	50	1.00	2 miles
Sherman, Mrs. B. S.	52 Court st.	20	2.00 up	3 miles
Sherman, S.	511 Linwood av.	45	1.00	3 miles
Short, L. E.	511 Linwood av.	30	1.00	1 mile
Slugart, M. A.	611 Niagara	30	1.25	2 miles
Silver, S. M.	227 Franklin	40	1.00	3 miles
Smith, C. W.	22 West av.	250	1.00	3 miles
Smith, C. W.	203 Grand st.	12	1.00	3 miles
Spencer, Mrs. F. R.	416 Auburn av.	60	1.00	1 mile
Steele, Frank B.	267 Ferry st.	12	2.00	5 min.
Stevens, Mrs. W. A.	114 Elmwood	50	1.00	2 miles
Steele, E.	500 Lafayette	20	1.00 up	2 miles
Stygall, Mrs. J. S.	179 Plymouth	25	1.00 up	1 mile
Stanley, J. D.	38 Elmwood	12	1.25	2 miles
Taylor, C. J.	189-1 Franklin	6	1.00	2 miles
The Everett.	36 Mariner	40	1.00	1 mile
The At-Home.	766 Breckinridge av.	14	1.00	9 blocks
Thornton, Mrs. H. G.	100 Woodward av.	51	1.00 up	1 mile
Tresise, F. J.	321 Herkimer st.	17	1.00 up	1 mile
Van Benthuysen, Mrs.	257 Franklin st.	10	1.00 up	1 mile
Vallier, Susan	64 Morgan	40	1.00	3 miles
Vasonger, J. H.	79 Day's Park	14	1.00	2 miles
Vedder, Mrs. R. F.	88 West av.	12	1.25	3 miles
Valzy, F. E.	251-3 Lexington	11	1.00	2 miles
Wallace, Jennie L.	76 North Norwood	100	1.00	1 mile
Walsh, O.	11 Allen	40	1.00 up	1 mile
Wardell, Mrs. E.	462-4 Woodward av.	20	1.00	3 miles
Waters, Mrs. A. G.	93 Dewitt	40	1.00	1 mile
Weed, Mrs. E. E.	801 West	8	1.00	1 mile
Wheeler, Mrs. R. K.	527 West	30	1.00	2 miles
White, Mrs. Sarah	878 West Ferry	6	1.00	1 mile
Wickson, Mrs. J. R.	855 Seventh	14	1.00	1 mile
Widrig, V.	182 Elmwood	6	1.00	2 miles
Wright, Mrs. M. E.	780 Auburn av.	40	2.00	3 miles
Wittwer, Carl E.	1,112 Michigan	15	1.00 up	1 mile
Williams, W. K.	671 Auburn	8	.75	2 miles
Wilson, Mrs. W. W.	678 Potomac	25	1.00	2 miles
Wilson, F. M.	24 Fargo av.	10	1.50	1 mile
Wilson, F. M.	49 Fargo av.	24	1.25	3 miles
Wilson, James	701 Auburn	24	1.25	3 miles
Wilson, Mrs. M.	44 Pine st.	10	1.00 up	3 miles
Wilson, Mrs. B. H.	83 Hodge	14	1.25	3 miles
Wiltzie, N. C.	908 Main	8	1.50	1 mile
Williams, F. C.	47 Beard av.	50	1.00	3 miles
Younge, Mrs. M. de.	77 Woodlawn av.	20	1.00	1 mile
Zacher, A.	229 Massachusetts	16	1.00	1 mile
		6	1.00	2 miles

Note—These private houses furnish breakfast only at 25 to 35 cents.

ROOMING HOUSES.

Berry, S. R.	114 Bradley	48	\$1.00	1/2 mile
Brock, E. R.	315 Pennsylvania	18	1.25	3 miles
Brownell, Chas.	305 Breckenridge	80	1.00	1 mile
Clayson, M. A.	152 Mariner	30	1.35	3 miles
Coons, Mrs.	46 Day's Park	12	1.25	3 miles
Cutter, H.	432 Pearl	40	1.00	3 miles
Donnelly, E.	414 Franklin	40	1.25	3 miles
Douglas, R. J.	27 Grant	18	1.00	2 miles
Fell, C. P.	368 Grant	10	1.25	1 mile
Griffin, L. A.	310 Niagara	16	1.00	4 miles
Haberstro, A.	89 High	10	1.25	3 miles
Hist, James	5 N. Pearl	10	1.00	3 miles
Johns, M. E.	309 Hudson	18	1.00	3 miles
Moynihan, Mrs.	23 Johnson's Park	24	1.25	4 miles
O'Connell, S.	150 Seventh	29	1.00	4 miles
Owen, A. R.	200 Georgia	35	1.00	4 miles
Parker, Mrs.	41 Elmwood av.	40	1.00	3 miles
Ridge, Mrs.	854 Seventh	20	1.00	2 miles
Roberts, G. H.	940 Front av.	10	1.00	2 miles
Senefelt, F.	129 College	25	1.00	3 miles
Sippworth, Mrs.	228 Franklin	70	1.00	4 miles
Stack, M. J.	319 Seventh	45	1.00	4 miles
Storms, S. J.	49 Seventh	20	1.00	4 miles
Subridge, M. J.	447 Prospect av.	29	1.00	3 miles
Toles, A.	479 Pearl	12	1.00	3 miles
Wahl, Julius.	410 Seventh	55	1.00	3 miles
Walsh, W.	738 Niagara	32	2.00	3 miles
Wilkeson, E. A.	871 Seventh	25	1.00	2 miles
Young, Martha.	378 Franklin	35	1.25	3 miles
Zink, Frank.	40 Goodrich	35	1.00	3 miles

RESTAURANTS ON THE GROUNDS.

There are six large restaurants on the grounds beside those located in the different villages and concessions on the Midway, lunch stands, etc. There is one each at the entrance to the Midway on the west side of the Plaza, at the entrance to the Stadium on the east side of the Plaza, on the south Midway and west of the Horticultural building, on the Mall and east of the Manufac-

turers' and Liberal Arts building, on the Lake to the right of the Lincoln Parkway gate, and one in the Electric Tower.

One of the novelties supplied by John Philip Sousa, "The March King," for the Exposition Band Concerts, is the new Sousa March, "Hail to the Spirit of Liberty," which he composed for the dedication of the Lafayette Monument in Paris last Fourth of July.

mineral, agricultural and forestry resources in about 2,000 square feet of space. Senor Dr. Dario Gonzales is chairman of the Salvador Commission.

Uruguay and Venezuela are represented only by individual exhibitors. Venezuela appropriated \$100,000 for an exhibit, but political disturbances compelled an abandonment of the project.

Jamaica is represented by the Agricultural Society, which has space in the Horticulture and Agriculture Buildings, in charge of Mr. Barclay Bouchier Chadwick.

HISTORY OF THE EXPOSITION.

Although ground was first broken for the Pan-American Exposition on September 26, 1899, it was not until June 4 of last year that the first timber was raised aloft as the beginning of the superstructure of the first building. Since that day a beautiful city of more than one hundred buildings has sprung into existence. The magic of twentieth century methods has wrought a wondrous work in the construction of this beautiful and costly exposition, which, on Wednesday, May 1, was formally opened for a six months' festival.

The completed exposition is a distinct triumph for every one concerned in the mammoth enterprise. It may be said to the credit of Buffalo that her citizens have furnished the money for it, receiving no government aid. The entire amount appropriated by the federal government for this exposition has been expended under the direction of the government board of federal exhibits exclusively. The New York State appropriation has also been expended under the same conditions. The total cost of the exposition, including the government and state appropriations, the cost of the Midway and other buildings, is conservatively estimated at \$10,000,000.

The exposition was first proposed by a number of citizens at the Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta in 1895. Its official history, however, began in June, 1897, when a company for its development was organized by several prominent citizens and received the approval of the city, state and national governments. It was at first intended to hold the exposition in 1899, but the Spanish-American war caused its postponement to the present year. The preliminary organization was superseded by a larger one with ample capital for the exposition, and, from the time of the reorganization, the work has moved forward rapidly. This organization consisted of twenty-five directors, with John G. McBurn as president; Edwin Fleming, secretary; George L. Williams, treasurer, and John N. Scatcherd as chairman of the Executive Committee.

William L. Buchanan, at that time United States minister to the Argentine Republic, was unanimously elected director general, November 1, 1899. He had previously been the director of agriculture, live stock and forestry at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. His ability as an organizer and director of a great enterprise was at once manifest, as the work of the exposition had gone forward without apparent friction or delay. The original plan called for some twenty large exhibit buildings and to these many more have been added. The exposition plot consists of 350 acres in the northern part of the city, accessible from every direction by electric cars, and having as favorable a steam railway service as could possibly have been chosen. The general architecture of the exposition follows the Spanish Renaissance. The plan was worked out by a board of eight leading architects representing several of the leading cities of the country.

CAR ROUTES TO THE EXPOSITION

(SEE MAP ON OPPOSITE PAGE.)

BUFFALO is known the world over as "the city of homes," and the multitudes of strangers who visit the city will have an excellent opportunity to find out what the Buffalo homes are like. The residence part of the city is located west of Main street—between Main street and the Niagara River—and in this section of the city are thousands of comfortable and convenient temporary homes for visitors. The streets and avenues on the west side of the city are all very broad, asphalted thoroughfares, resembling the streets of Washington or Paris. Nearly every house has a broad, well kept lawn and the houses are large and modern.

The principal streets run nearly north and south, and as in ancient times all streets led to Rome, so all of the principal streets of Buffalo lead to the Pan-American Exposition. It is scarcely necessary to give directions to strangers coming to Buffalo regarding the best way to reach the exposition, because it would be much more difficult to avoid than to reach it. Nearly every one coming from the eastern part of the country will arrive by the New York Central, Lehigh, Lackawanna or Erie. All of these roads land their passengers within a block of Main street, and once upon that thoroughfare the problem of reaching the exposition is solved. Three trolley lines run direct to the grounds and each of these lines traverses Main street for several blocks through the lower part of the city.

For example, the visitor coming into Buffalo by either the New York Central, West Shore, Lackawanna, Lehigh or Erie should proceed up Main street as far as the corner of Exchange or Seneca, and there he will have his choice of three street car lines, each landing him at the exposition gates and each passing through an interesting and beautiful portion of the city.

The Elmwood trolley line is the most direct and most used. That leads to the

West Amherst gate and gives the visitor an opportunity to see the best residence portion of Buffalo.

The Main street line lands its passengers at the East Amherst gate and also leads through a very delightful part of the residence and business section and affords a good view of the park and country adjacent to the exposition.

The Niagara street line leads off toward the western part of the city, following the Niagara River more closely, and transfers its passengers to the Forest avenue line, which comes in at the North gate of the exposition.

The street car service is extremely efficient. Trains of three or more cars are run express on several lines, between the center of the city and the grounds. The street car routes to the different entrances will be as follows: Elmwood avenue, Main street and Michigan street, to the west gate; Baynes and Hoyt, West Grant, Niagara and North Main, to Zoo line, to the east gate; Jefferson, Niagara Falls, Lockport, Kenmore and Herkimer, to the north gate.

An automobile service affords rapid transit to the exposition, and a bus route provides for those who have time to take in the beauties of the residential sections of Buffalo on their way to the Rainbow City. The company that operates this bus is capitalized at \$50,000 and runs stages, buses or wagonettes by fifteen different routes to the grounds.

Those who wish to drive should follow Delaware avenue, said to be the most beautiful residence street on the American continent, passing through the park and arriving at the Lincoln gate.

Another and quicker way to reach the grounds is to take the New York Central Belt line steam railway at the New York Central or Terrace stations and reach the exposition in five minutes and for five cents at the North gate.

The principal hotels of Buffalo are grouped along Main street, within a few blocks of the railway stations, where most of the Eastern visitors will land. The Iroquois Hotel is at the corner of Main and Eagle, the New Tiff on the east side of Main, a block farther north; the Genesee on the west side of Main, two blocks farther north, with the smaller hotels at equally convenient points. A large number of comfortable and commodious exposition hotels have been erected within easy walking distance of the grounds.

The business section of the city—that is to say, the retail section—also is found on Main street and adjacent streets a short distance from the railway stations. All of the large stores are within a few blocks of the principal hotels, with most of the principal libraries and buildings of interest near by.

The exposition being located adjacent to and north of the city park, makes it necessary for the visitor to pass through the park or some portion of it in getting to the grounds, and this adds much to the enjoyment and refreshment of all pilgrims to the Rainbow City, as the Pan-American Exposition is very appropriately called. In fact, a part of the exposition is located on park property, and when the visitor becomes weary with the bewildering sights of the exposition he may withdraw from the tiresome crowd and find rest and comfort floating about on the park lake or cooling off in the shadow of the park forest and still remain within the exposition inclosure.

The Front is another delightful spot in the city that should not be missed by any visitor. That is a beautifully terraced part of the park system that stretches away for nearly two miles overlooking the point where Lake Erie empties its waters into the Niagara River. From this spot a beautiful view of the lake and the neighboring shores of Canada is obtained. Fort Porter, a United States Army post, is also within this part of the park. The Front is reached by the Niagara trolleys.

BICYCLE TRIPS TO BUFFALO

EROM information received at Exposition Headquarters it would appear that bicycle touring parties to Buffalo will be something of a fad. Parties formed for the purpose of making this wheeling tour have been organized in a number of vicinities. Some of these parties are of the personally conducted order—a stipulated amount being paid, in installments or otherwise, to the organizer or conductor of the party who assumes all the responsibility and attends to all the business details. In other instances clubs are formed on the co-operative plan, officers are chosen and weekly or monthly payments made to the club treasurer.

In planning a tour of this kind there should be a large enough party to command respect and attention from landlords of hotels, and yet not so large that the party cannot be comfortably housed and fed, where the stop is made at a small town that does not offer large accommodations for strangers. A manager can easily look after a party of twenty or thirty cyclists, and the trip can be so arranged that it will be possible to stop over

night in towns able to accommodate at least that number.

On the selection of the route depends much of the success of the tour. The best route is not always the shortest. Due consideration must be given to the grades, condition of the roads and sidepaths, scenic, historic and other points of interest, as well as the hotel accommodations en route. This information can be obtained from the books and pamphlets published by the different divisions of the League of American Wheelmen, the advertising matter of the railroads and the publicity bureau of the Pan-American Exposition.

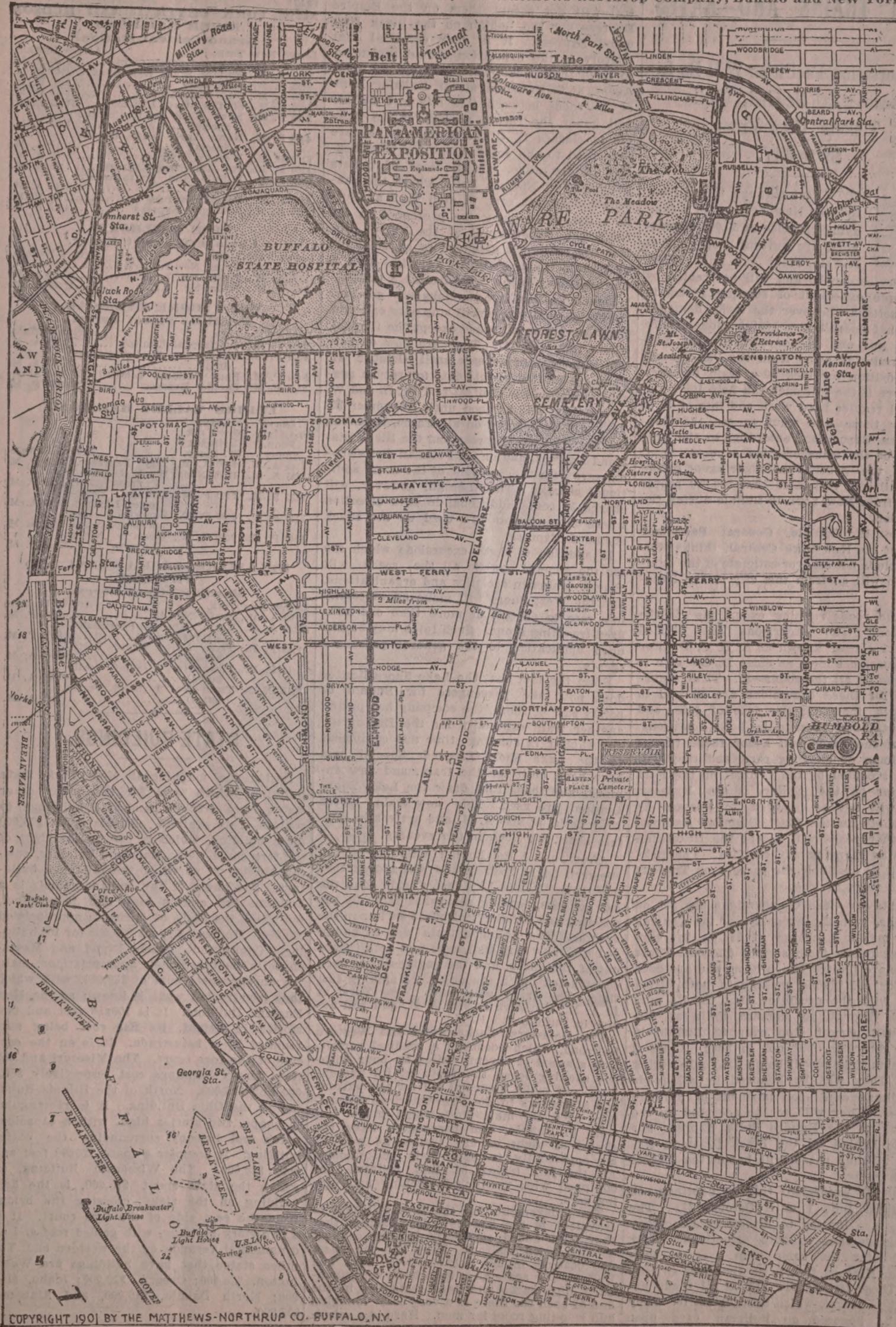
It is best to set the day's run at fifty miles and possibly under that. It may be necessary to ride farther on some days so that a particular point can be reached at night, but the ordinary wheelman is unable to ride 75 or 100 miles a day and spend his evenings seeing the sights. It is well also to carry as little baggage as can be gotten along with. The best way is to send the baggage ahead by express, so that the tourist may have a bath and a change of clothes in the evening after his long, dusty ride. It is best to estimate the hotel expenses at \$2.50 a day, although there is scarcely a town between New York and Buffalo where good accommodations cannot be secured for \$2 a day.

The many miles of cycle paths in New York State offer great inducements to make the trip a wheel, but it should be borne in mind that any one using a cycle path in this state, constructed under the sidepath law, without having a sidepath tag prominently displayed on his wheel renders himself liable to arrest. The tags are sold at 50 cents to \$1, and entitle the purchaser to use the sidepaths any where in the state during the calendar year. Non-residents of the state may purchase the tags from any county sidepath commission, while residents of the state must buy them from the commission of the county in which they reside.

Wheelmen desiring to tour through the beautiful and romantic lake region of Central New York will be able to do so over the sidepaths this season. The Seneca County commissioners expect to put the path from Seneca Falls to Geneva in good condition. In Ontario County the path will be finished between Geneva and Oak Corners and on through Phelps and Canandaigua to the western boundary of the county. With these paths completed wheelmen will have a continuous route of paths from Auburn to Buffalo. Those desiring to go up between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes from the south will find the path between Ithaca and Trumansburg finished, and the Seneca County commission is building a path from their to Seneca Falls.

MAP OF BUFFALO, SHOWING ROUTES TO THE EXPOSITION.

(Reproduced by Permission From a Map Just Published by the Matthews-Northrop Company, Buffalo and New York)



ABOUT TRAINS AND RATES.

Transportation Facilities Will Be Increased as Needed, While Tickets Cost From \$9 to \$17.



HIRTY fast through trains from Greater New York, with a carrying capacity of 10,000 passengers, are putting people off at Buffalo every day now. This train service can be and will be trebled by the simple expedient of running trains in three sections whenever the traffic demands it. If that doesn't give trains enough more will be put on. Nobody in Greater New York shall stay away from the Pan-American exposition for lack of a train to carry him there if the railroads can help it.

It will require hard work and lots of it to care for those who want to see the Pan-American Exposition, according to the prophecies of the transportation experts. D. I. Roberts, the general passenger agent of the Erie Railroad, estimates that 500,000 people will go from New York to Buffalo during the Exposition.

George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central, thinks 500,000 people is not an over-estimate of the number who will go from this city to the Exposition.

All the roads running excursions to the exposition. The excursions are divided into four classes known as A, B, C, D. For the excursion known as class D, the rate is the same on all the roads—\$9. Tickets purchased for these excursions are limited to five days, including the date of sale, and for continuous passage in both directions. None of the roads will honor these tickets in Pullman or sleeping cars, and they will not be accepted by the Central on the Fast Mail nor on the Empire State Express. They will not be honored for passage by the Lehigh on the Black Diamond Express. The other roads will accept the tickets on all trains carrying day coaches. The tickets will be available for passage on Tuesday of each week in May.

Tickets for class C excursions are \$12 on all roads, with the exception of the Central, which makes a charge of \$13.75 in view of the superior train service offered. These tickets are limited to ten days, and are good only for continuous passage in both directions, with the exception that tickets purchased through to Niagara Falls at this rate will permit stop over in Buffalo in either direction, but not in both. Class C excursion tickets will be on sale only during May. They will be honored by all roads in Pullman cars upon payment of Pullman charges. They will not be accepted by the Central on the Empire State Express nor by the Lehigh on the Black Diamond Express. Other roads will honor the tickets on all trains.

Class B excursion tickets continue on sale from June 1 until October 31. The tickets are limited to fifteen days for continuous passage in both directions. They provide for the same stop over in Buffalo on Niagara tickets as the class C tickets. These tickets are \$13 on all roads except the Central, which charges \$14.75. They will be honored on Pullman cars upon

payment of Pullman charges, but the Central will not accept them on the Empire Express nor the Lehigh on the Black Diamond Express. It is very essential that visitors to the exposition should remember to have their tickets stamped by the Joint Agent, at 50 Exchange street, Buffalo. None of the roads between this city and Buffalo will honor the return portion of the tickets in classes D, C and B unless they are presented to the Joint Agent for identification of signature. In the case of tickets purchased to Niagara Falls, where the passenger does not care to stop over at Buffalo, the ticket may be presented to the company's ticket agent at the Falls. Unless the matter is attended to at the Falls or Buffalo the tickets will be void. This is not necessary in the case of class A tickets.

Tickets in Class A excursions are good for the season and will permit stop over en route. They are \$16 on all roads except the Central, where they are \$17. They are now on sale and will continue on sale until October 31. They are limited to this date for return passage except on the Central and D. L. & W. where they will be good until November 30. They will be honored on all trains, including the Empire State Express and the Black Diamond Express, and on all Pullman and sleeping cars with the payment of the usual additional charges. The Lehigh, however, will charge 50 cents additional in each direction where these tickets are used on the Black Diamond Express.

In addition to these excursions which are for the general public all the roads will charter trains to societies and organizations, and the West Shore will make an especially low rate to parties of more than one hundred traveling alone. Such rates may be had upon application to the general passenger agents.

From the fact that the Lake Shore limited does not take passengers for Buffalo or points east of there, the company has put on another train especially for the Exposition, and similar in running time and equipment to the Lake Shore Limited. Special cars have been built for the train, and new engines, like those that draw the Lake Shore Limited, are used. This new train leaves New York at 9:30 A. M. and arrives in Buffalo about 8 o'clock in the evening.

After June 1 the Lehigh will take off the Western Night Express and will add another day train. It will be a faster train than the day express, leaving somewhat later in the morning and arriving in Buffalo earlier in the evening. The Lehigh's train will be equipped with new cars that have just been turned out of the shops, and the engines have been constructed with the object of making fast time. The train will leave New York at 10 A. M., Brooklyn at 9:50 A. M. and will arrive in Buffalo at 9 P. M.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, which boasts of a roadbed permitting a speed of seventy miles an hour without shaking loose the teeth of its passengers, will make a special bid for the patronage of visitors to the Pan-American Exposition. All its main line trains make fast time to Buffalo, and passengers have the choice of night or day trains, as well as an opportunity to suit their pocketbooks. All the fast trains of this railroad are equipped with vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.

The inducement that the Erie will offer to travelers is the fine new day coaches that they have added especially for the comfort of Exposition visitors. They are the finest day coaches in use between New York and Buffalo. The seats have been built with unusually high backs and head rests and in the end of each car there is a very cozy lounging and smoking room for men. Here is a sched-

ule of all trains carrying passengers to Buffalo:

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Grand Central Station.

Leave New York.	Arrive Buffalo.
3:15 A. M., Mail and paper train.....	2:00 P. M.
8:30 A. M., Empire State Express.....	4:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M., Fast Mail	7:20 P. M.
10:30 A. M., Day Express	11:20 P. M.
1:00 P. M., Southwestern Limited	11:55 P. M.
2:00 P. M., New York and Chicago	
Special	1:30 A. M.
4:00 P. M., New York and Detroit	
Special	3:10 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Western Express	6:00 A. M.
8:00 P. M., Pan-American Express	7:25 A. M.
9:20 P. M., Buffalo and Southwestern	
Special	8:45 A. M.
9:30 P. M., Pacific Express	12:15 P. M.
12:10 A. M., Midnight Express	4:15 P. M.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Chambers Street Ferry.

Leave New York.	Arrive Buffalo.
9:00 A. M., Train No. 1.....	8:00 P. M.
7:30 P. M., Train No. 7.....	7:05 A. M.

9:15 P. M., Train No. 3.....	11:30 A. M.
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WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

Franklin Street Ferry.

Leave New York.	Arrive Buffalo.
2:25 P. M., Continental Limited	1:50 A. M.
6:20 P. M., Chicago and St. Louis Limited	6:35 A. M.
8:00 P. M., Fast National Limited	7:55 A. M.
9:20 P. M., Pacific Express	12:35 P. M.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

Leave Brooklyn.	Leave New York.
Annex.	Cortlandt St. Ferry.
	Arrive Buffalo.
7:45 A. M.	8:20 A. M., Day Express..
11:45 A. M.	12:00 Noon, Black Diamond Express
	9:55 P. M.
5:55 P. M.	6:10 P. M., Chicago Vested Limited
7:40 P. M.	8:00 P. M., Exposition Express
8:40 P. M.	9:00 P. M., Western Night Express

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN.

Barely Street Ferry.

Leave New York.	Arrive Buffalo.
2:00 A. M., Train No. 15.....	1:00 P. M.
10:00 A. M., Train No. 3 (Vested)	
Express)	8:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M., Train No. 5 (Solid Vested)	
buled)	12:45 A. M.
6:10 P. M., Train No. 7 (Solid Vested)	
buled)	7:00 A. M.
8:45 P. M., Train No. 9 (Solid Vested)	
buled)	7:45 A. M.

STATE BUILDINGS.

Beside the magnificent New York State Building, which cost \$375,000, many other states have erected handsome buildings to contain their exhibits. Illinois spent \$75,000 for a building, which is just to the right of the fore court. The Maryland building, costing \$25,000, is north of the ordnance buildings. Southwest of the Indian mounds is a building two stories high and 100x40 feet, for which the State of Michigan appropriated \$40,000. Minnesota spent \$30,000 for its building. Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts combined their appropriations, making an aggregate sum of \$70,000, with which they constructed what is known as the New England Building. It is 100x50 feet and two stories in height, its flat roof being surrounded by a balustrade. It is on the east side of the fore court. The Missouri and the New Jersey buildings cost respectively \$50,000 and \$25,000. North of the Illinois Building is the Ohio Building. It is rectangular in shape, two stories high, with a capacious porch and balcony surrounding the entire building. It occupies a space 120x80 feet and cost \$30,000. The Wisconsin Building, on which the state spent \$25,000, is the first building on the right, crossing the bridge from the east side of the fore court. It is a two story building, with gabled roof and an ornamental veranda on the western end. The other states that have buildings are Washington, \$56,000; Oregon, \$20,000; Idaho, \$15,000; North Dakota, \$16,300, and Alabama, \$25,000.

ELECTRICITY AT THE FAIR.

ELCTRICKY is playing a conspicuous part at the Pan-American Exposition. It is the energy that makes the "wheels go round," it creates new and startling effects on the Midway, it propels the launches on the canals, and it is the force that carries millions of people to and from the grounds. At night electricity lights the grounds and illuminates the buildings, fountains, cascades and basins to a degree of beauty and brilliancy never witnessed before. And all this force is generated at Niagara Falls, 20 miles away.

Aside from the wide use of electricity as a motive power, there is a magnificent exhibit of electrical appliances in the Electricity Building. This structure is of Spanish Renaissance architecture, covered with staff, artistically colored and adorned with

mining locomotive of the latest type, an electric hoist and high pressure electrically operated pumps such as are used in mining.

Another interesting feature demonstrates the most improved electric motor arrangement for operating surface railway and other cars. This exhibit consists of the floor of a car, with trucks attached, the whole suspended four or five feet above the floor of the building. The motive power is in the trucks. The wheels revolve with lightning rapidity, but are easily controlled by the perfected brake arrangement. Another instructive demonstration is that of the three rail electric traction system, known as the surface contact system. This consists of contact points placed equally distant along the rail. The rail is made alive by the passage of the car over these points. The General Electric Company also illustrates the alternating constant current arc lighting system, by means of which the entire building is illuminated.

The Westinghouse exhibit occupies the entire central area of the building. Among other things, it numbers a 300 horse power

in the two models of the Niagara Falls transformer plant shown here. One shows the general layout of the great power building at the Falls and the other a cross section of the present station at the Falls, with one of the units in operation.

The Edison Manufacturing Company has personal inventions of Thomas A. Edison on exhibition, and creations of the company, too. The new Edison storage battery thermo-electric batteries are shown here. Considerable enterprise is shown by the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company in exploiting its system. This company has in operation a free telephone system connecting all of the buildings on the grounds.

The Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company of Chicago has as the most striking feature of its exhibit a complete central phone office, with "hello girls" at work, as well as a remarkably interesting showing of the latest appliances and devices in telephonic mechanism.

Another display around which many linger is that of the National Carbon Company of Pittsburgh. This concern has its many products arranged in attractive shapes and housed in a commodious booth made of large blocks of carbon.

Another branch of electrical industry is well illustrated in the exhibit put on by R. W. Wagner & Co. of Chicago, which consists of electric-therapeutic apparatus, including two large static machines and an interesting assortment of X-ray appliances. Electric signs, excessively brilliant and original in design, are scattered through the building. Its interior in the evening is bathed in a flood of resplendent brightness.

In the west end of the building there is a collective historical exhibit, which furnishes opportunity for study to those not familiar with the beginnings of the art. It includes pioneer work by the Edison and other companies. Many of the things shown look remarkably crude in comparison with the creations of to-day.

While the Columbian Exposition was the first to remain open at night, the illumination there was far inferior to what it is at the Pan-American. For its power, electrical displays and nightly illumination, the exposition receives from the power company about 5,000 horse power, which undergoes a loss of 20 per cent. in transmission. Probably the most elaborate and beautiful electrical display is the Electric Tower and Fountain. The tower is 409 feet in height, the base being 80 feet square, on the east and west sides of which two colonnades, 75 feet high, turn to the south. When the tower is under full illumination it is covered with more than 40,000 incandescent lamps. Consummate skill has been employed in placing the lights, so that the illumination is even over the entire surface. The interior of the tower is a hive of industry. There are restaurants, roof gardens, loggias, pavilions and cupolas. In addition to the lights upon the tower, there are distributed over the grounds more than 500,000 electric lights, the illumination from which exceeds in quantity that of any other equal area artificially illuminated. At the base of the tower is the basin, which supplies 1,500,000 gallons of water per hour to the electric fountains. These are played upon at night by 100 large sized searchlights.

During the months in which the exposition is to be open the Buffalo-Niagara region is to be the scene of the greatest searchlight exhibition ever witnessed. For miles on every side of Buffalo and the exposition grounds there flash through the sky and across the country, even to Hamilton and Toronto, beams of light projected from the lamps operated by Niagara power. Two powerful thirty inch projectors are placed on the 360 foot level of the Electric Tower, and the rays from these are met miles away by similar beams from a projector of equal brilliancy installed on the top of the great Observation Tower at Niagara Falls, twenty-two miles away. The two beams of light meeting in the sky form a crown of light, not only for the exposition, but for the entire surrounding country.



SOUTH ENTRANCE OF ELECTRICITY BUILDING.

sculpture, its dimensions being 500 by 150 feet. Two of the splendid towers of the building rise to a height of 158 feet, while those at the north entrance are 128 feet high. It was the chief aim to make the electrical exhibit a collective rather than an exclusively commercial one. Following out this purpose there are a number of retrospective exhibits of a historical interest, showing the advances in the art and science of electrical development. The commercial exhibit is not neglected, however, and every appliance possessing distinctive merit is on exhibition.

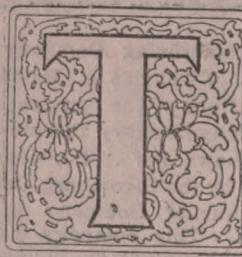
Chief among the exhibits in the electricity building is the showing made by the General Electric Company. This includes a ten ton

gas engine of the latest type. This engine drives a dynamo, which furnishes energy for the Nernst lamps and electric signs, which light the dome of the building most brilliantly. There are more than 100 Nernst lamps in the dome, giving between 40,000 and 50,000 candle power light to that center. In the Westinghouse exhibit there are as well heavy mining locomotives, dynamos, etc.

The Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company has a 1,000-kilowatt (equivalent to a 1,500-horse power dynamo) in its exhibit. This machine is not in operation. The claim made for it is that it is built on the latest lines, and is capable of generating 12,000 volts.

Students of electrical energy are interested

Work of the Board of Women Managers



THE Board of Women Managers, made up of twenty-five women, mostly from Buffalo, have general charge of the exhibits which represent essentially the handiwork of their sex and the societies founded and maintained by them. The scope of the committee's functions, is, in fact, quite as broad and informal as this phrase suggests. For not only does the board represent, in a sense, the industrial and the social activities of the women of the nation, but the various societies whose general character and membership are essentially feminine. There is no separate building devoted expressly to interests of this character. That is, no women's building, but the exhibits are scattered through the various buildings.

The board maintains headquarters, a cut of which is presented herewith, and here may be found at all times some of its members. These headquarters are arranged expressly for the accommodation and entertainment of women visitors to the exposition, with especial reference to the accommodation of delegates to the board who come from distant states. Many of the members of the board who are permanently assigned to the women's displays have their apartments in this building, and others will be entertained so far as the accommodations will admit.

The situation of this building on the grounds is ideal. The house faces the Elmwood Gate, one of the main entrances to the grounds. It is directly opposite the New York State Building, which occupies a commanding position in the broad, beautiful parklands, and is a permanent structure of white marble. To the south the Woman's Building faces the park lake, where a great electric fountain is one of the scenic beauties of the fair. To the east it faces the Exposition rose gardens, which are marvels of fragrance and loveliness.

Broad, roomy verandas surround the house, and all about the building tall flag poles are set, so the Pan-American colors float about the Woman's Building, the Stars and Stripes occupying the place of honor.

The interior of the building is very artistic. A large, airy hall with a roomy fireplace first attracts the visitor. A good sized dining room and several tea rooms can be used for small entertainment. A large apartment on the ground floor is occupied as a reading and magazine room, and occasionally is set aside for small conventions of women. It is also used for entertainments.

The offices of the Women's Board are on the ground floor of the building. Upstairs are attractive resting rooms and dressing rooms, also a large apartment facing the Amherst Gate, which can be used for women's conventions and congresses and for entertainments.

The house is prettily furnished in light, summery style. It is sufficiently removed from the main Exposition buildings to be a restful retreat to those tired of sightseeing, yet from windows, doorways and verandas one may watch the visitors on the grounds or gliding along the beautiful waterways.

Some mention of the individuals who make

up this board may be of interest in this connection.

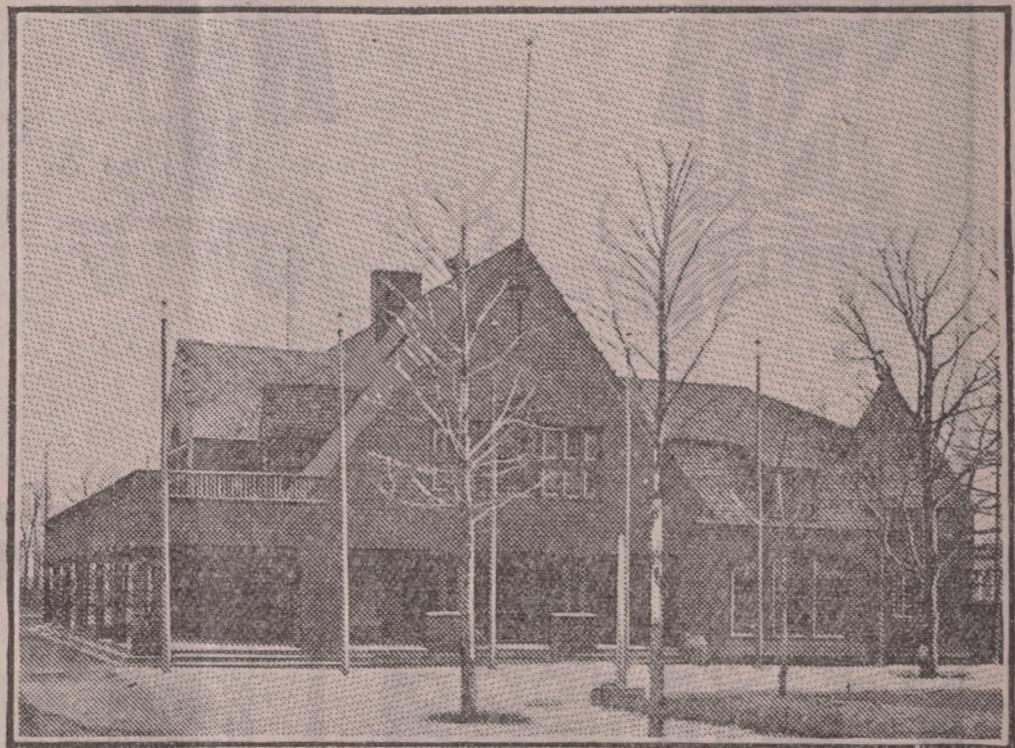
Mrs. William Hamlin, president of the board, is a daughter of the late George B. Gates. She is actively engaged in philanthropic work in Buffalo. She is president of the Ladies' Hospital Association, the Women's Board of the Buffalo General Hospital, and is prominently identified with a number of charitable and educational associations. She was the unanimous choice of the board of women managers for president. She has exercised good judgment and energy in the office and has succeeded in a marked degree in pushing forward the work of the women's board.

Miss Marian De Forest, secretary of the board, is the daughter of the late Cyrus H. De Forest of Buffalo. Miss De Forest has been for a number of years in active newspaper work and is now connected with the Buffalo Commercial. She is dramatic critic of that paper and has charge of other department work.

Mrs. Charles Cary is chairman of the committee on fine arts, and her name is asso-

ciated with all the art societies of Buffalo. Mrs. Cary designed the beautiful poster, "The Spirit of Niagara," adopted by the Pan-American Exposition as the official poster, which has attracted widespread admiration. Mrs. Robert Keating Root, one of the committee on fine arts, has been all her life a resident of Buffalo. She is the daughter of the late Townsend Davis, who was one of the best known and most influential citizens of Buffalo. Mrs. J. F. Schoelkopf, jr., another member of the committee on fine arts, was born and educated at Stuttgart, Germany, where she met Mr. Schoelkopf, to whom she was married in 1882. Since that time she has made her home in Buffalo.

Cuba and Porto Rico, Mrs. Mynter was made chairman of the G. A. R. committee in Buffalo, and sent a large number of army nurses to Washington. Miss Annie Damer is a member of the committee on applied arts. She is president of the Trained Nurses' Association of Buffalo and was born in Canada. She was graduated at a private school in Toronto and took training as a nurse in Bellevue Hospital in New York. She also took the course in the women's class in the University of the City of New York, and spent some time in the Nurses' Settlement and in the School of Practical Philanthropy. Miss Damer is now engaged in active work in the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo. Mrs. John W. Bush is on the committee on entertainments and ceremonies and the committee on education of the women's board. She was formerly Kate C. Tremain, and was born in Ithaca, where she lived until after her marriage.



WOMEN'S BUILDING, BUFFALO EXPOSITION.

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Mrs. William A. Rogers, vice president of the board and a member of the executive committee and the committee on entertainments and ceremonies, is the daughter of Professor Benjamin Silliman of Yale, and a

Dr. Ida C. Bender, chairman of the committee on education, was born in Buffalo, where she has always lived. She is now supervisor of primary grades in the Buffalo Department of Public Instruction. Mrs. Charles F. Kingsley is widely known in Western New York in literary and educational circles. Mrs. Joseph Desbecker is on the committee on publicity and promotion and the organization committee. Mrs. Elizabeth B. McGowan, supreme president of the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, the second largest Catholic fraternal organization in the world, is a member of the committee on clubs and organizations. Mrs. Joseph E. Gavin is a member of the committees on entertainments and ceremonies, clubs and organizations and publicity and promotion. She was appointed by Governor Roosevelt one of the managers of the Western House of Refuge for Women, at Albion. Mrs. Alfred G. Hauenstein, chairman of the committee on publicity and promotion, is one of Buffalo's bright literary women and an indefatigable and successful worker in charity. Her poems are well known to Western New York readers. Mrs. Norman E. Mack of the committee on entertainments and ceremonies, was born and educated in Buffalo. She is a graduate of the Buffalo Seminary and a member of the Graduates' Association, composed of its alumnae, and one of the largest and oldest associations of women in Buffalo.

Mrs. David Gray is on the committees on education and clubs and organizations, and is one of the best known women in Buffalo. Mrs. Herman Waterman, a member of the committee on education of the Woman's Board, was born in Syracuse, but from early childhood lived in Buffalo until her marriage, when she went to London, Canada. Mrs. Lester Wheeler, a member of the applied arts committee, is the wife of Professor Wheeler, principal of the Heathcote School, one of the leading schools for boys in Western New York. Mrs. Wheeler was born and educated in Framingham, Mass. Mrs. John Miller Horton, chairman of the committee on entertainments and ceremonies, has interested herself in the patriotic organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Tracy C. Becker, chairman of the committee on applied arts, was educated at Maplewood Institute, Pittsfield, Mass., from which institution she was graduated. She is also a member of Buffalo Chapter, D. A. R. Miss Frances G. Stanton is well known as a musician and musical critic. She was graduated with high honors from the Academy of the Holy Angels, Buffalo, in 1889. She is the musical editor and editor of the woman's page of the Buffalo Enquirer. Mrs. Adelbert Moot made a great success of this work, preparing for college a number of men now prominent in public affairs.

LESSONS IN COOKING.

Every woman who visits the Pan-American Exposition will make comparison between her own methods of cooking and those she will find in the electrical kitchen of the exposition. Many mothers will recognize a vast improvement in the kitchen equipment and facilities of to-day as compared with their childhood, while hopeful girlhood will eagerly long for a kitchen electrically equipped.

THE CHILDREN'S BUILDING.

The Children's Building is situated on the south midway, adjoining "Venice in America." It is a two story building, 75x50 feet, and fitted with parlors, reception rooms and a diet kitchen for the preparation of food for children. In the second story there is a dormitory containing fifty cots.

LONG LIST OF CONVENTIONS.



UFFALO will be the mecca this summer of scores of the fraternal, benevolent and scientific associations of the country, many of which have planned to hold their annual sessions in that city during the exposition season, while many others have arranged excursions for the benefit of their members. The Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, for example, has decided to have its silver jubilee in Buffalo, the date of this celebration being July 23. Following is the full list of conventions and meetings to be held in Buffalo during the exposition.

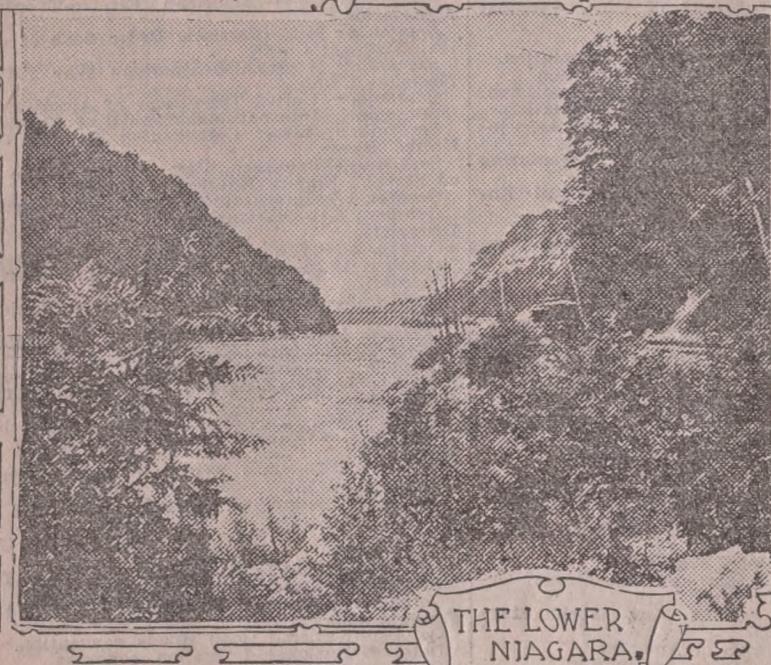
- May 22—Daughters of Veterans, New York State Department.
 May 23-24—National Civic Federation.
 May 23-25—Alpha Delta Phi College fraternity.
 May—Reunion Smith family of Ohio, Vermont and Connecticut.
 June 1—Gamma Sigma fraternity.
 June 4-6—American Foundrymen's Association.
 June 4-8—State Pharmaceutical Association.
 June 4-8—Minnesota State Editorial Association.
 June 4-6—United States Brewers' Association.
 June 8-11—Western Dancing Teachers' Association.
 June 10—National Association of Circulating Managers.
 June 10—American Institute of Electrical Engineers.
 June 10—Associated Ohio Dailies.
 June 10-13—National Editorial Association.
 June 10-13—State Editorial Association.
 June 10-13—Oregon Press Association.
 June 11-20—Ancient Order United Workmen, Supreme Lodge.
 June 12—County Superintendents of the Poor state convention.
 June 15—National Prize Turnfest of the North American Turnerbund.
 June 15—National Association of Turn Teachers.
 June 18-20—Junior Order United American Mechanics.
 June 20—New York State Bankers' Association.
 June 24-25—American Canoe Association.
 June 24-29—North American Saengerbund.
 June 24-29—National Association of Elocutionists.
 June 27-29—Manual Training Teachers' Association.
 June 28-29—Kappa Alpha Fraternity.
 June—Women's Literary and Educational Organizations of Western New York.
 June—Special exhibit of the New York State Horticultural Societies.
 June—Tile Layers' Union of America.
 June—National Stove Lining Association.
 June—West Virginia Editorial Association.
 June—Special meeting of the Commercial Teachers' Federation.
 July 1-3—State Teachers' Association.
 July 2-3—Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union.
 July 2-3—Theta Delta Chi.
 July 4-6—German Catholic Union.
 July 4-6—Eastern Puzzlers' League.
 July 9-13—Commercial Travelers' conclave week.
 July 8-13—National Association of Colored Women.
 July 9-13—Retail Clerks' National Protective Association.
 July 9—Sons of St. George, Grand Lodge.
 July 12-20—Congress of Indian Educators.
 July 15—State League of Co-operative Savings and Loan Associations.
 July 17-31—Pan-American Bible Study Congress.
 July 18-21—International Convention Anti-Cigarette League.
 July 20—National Association of Photo-Engravers.
 July 23-25—Grand Chapter Sigma Chi Fraternity.
 July 25—International Jewelry Workers' Association.
 July 25-28—Young People's Alliance, general convention.
 July 25-30—Great Lakes Yachting Association.
 July—Associated Bill Posters of the United States and Canada.
 July—Electrical Contractors' Association, State.
 August 2—Improved Grand Council Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.
 August 1-6—United Supreme Council of the Ancient Arabic Order Scottish Rite Masons (colored).
 August 3—National Grand Court of the Daughters of Sphinx (colored).
 August 5—General Grand Council R. and S. M. of the United States and Canada.
 August 5-10—Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists.
 August 5-17—National Cycling Association, annual racing meet.
 August 6—National Federation of Labor (colored).
 August 12-14—National League of Improvement Associations.
 August 12-17—League of American Wheelmen.
 August 12-15—Great Council, Improved Order of Red Men.
 August 15-20—National Shorthand Reporters' Association.
 August 19-20—Philatelic Sons of America.
 August 19-25—United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada.
 August 20—Spanish-American war veterans, State.
- August 20-24—State Firemen's Association.
 August 22—Reunion Survivors Engineers' Brigade, Army of the Potomac.
 August 22-24—State Shorthand Reporters' Association.
 August 24—International Acetylene Gas Association.
 August 26-28—American Philatelic Association.
 August—National Firemen's Association.
 August—National Dahlia Association.
 August—National Haymakers' Association.
 August—National Prohibitionists' Conference.
 August—American Institute of Farmers' Institute Workers.
 September 1—American Pomological Society.
 September 2-5—International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.
 September 4—Delivery Proprietors' National Association.
 September 9-12—Hoo-Hoo National Concatenation.
 September 10-14—Master Car and Locomotive Painters' Association.
 September 16—Shirt, Shirtwaist and Laundry-workers' International Association.
 September 17-19—American Boiler Manufacturers' Association.
 September 17-19—New York State Assembly American Fraternal Insurance Unions.
 September 17-20—American Public Health Association.
 September 20—State Side Path Commissioners.
 September 23—Stereotypers, National Association.
 September 24-26—American Electro-Therapeutic Association.
 September 24-26—Patriotic Order Sons of America, National Camp.
 September 25—Spanish-American War Veterans, National Camp.
 September—United Typothetae of America.
 September—International Council of Nurses.
 September—Master Composition Roofers of the United States.
 September—Roentgen Ray Society of the United States. Empire Knights of Relief.
 October 1-3—International Cremation Congress.
 October 8-11—National Association of Retail Druggists.
 October 8-10—State Federation of Women's clubs.
 October 18-23—National Universalist Conference (biennial).
 October 14—Knights of the Golden Eagle, Supreme Castle.
 October 14-15—Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals.
 October 14—National Hardware Association.
 October 15—New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association.
 October 15-17—American Humane Association.
 October 21—National Household Economic Association.
 October 21-26—State Synod of the Presbyterian Church.
 October—Regular and Volunteer Army and Navy Association.
 October—Bee Keepers' Association of the United States.
 October—Special meeting of the State Dairymen's Association.
 October—National Association of Dairy and Food Commissioners.
 October—National Good Roads convention.
 October—National Irrigation congress.
 October—American Leicester Breeders' Association.
 October—American Oxford Down Association.
 October—American Institute of Architects.
 October—Railway Signaling Club. Retail Furniture Association of the United States. New York State Sabbath Association.
 November 12—International Wood, Metal and Wire Lathers' Union.

Special Days.

- May 20—Dedication day.
 June 6—Hotel Men's day.
 June 12—Coal Men's day.
 June 13—President's day.
 June 14—Flag day.
 June 17—Daughters of American Revolution day.
 June 18—Wells College day.
 June 19—A. O. U. W. day.
 June 20—Connecticut day.
 June 21—Rochester day.
 June 24-29—Saengerfest days.
 June 26—Odd Fellows' day.
 June 27—Odd Fellows' day.
 June 27—Volksfest evening.
 June 28—Cincinnati day.
 June 29—Philadelphia day.
 July 2—Wellesley College day.
 July 5—Liederkrantz day.
 July 10—Maryland day.
 July 11—Commercial travelers' day.
 July 16—Chautauqua day.
 July 18—Ohio day.
 July 23—C. M. B. A. day.
 July 24—Knights of Columbus day. Utah day.
 July 25—Scandinavian day. Porto Rico day.
 August 1—Mystic Shriners' day.
 August 10—Missouri day.
 August 14—Virginia day.
 August 15—Red Men's day.
 August 21—Louisiana day.
 August 22—Electrical day.
 August 26—Municipal day.
 September 5—District of Columbia day.
 September 6—National Association of Stationary Engineers' day.
 September 9—Spanish-American War Veterans' day.
 September 10—Rhode Island day.
 September 12—Polish day.
 September 16—Mexican day.
 September 17—Grand Army of the Republic day.
 September 19—Welsh day.
 September 20—St. Catharine's day.
 September 25—Oregon day.
 October 8—Brooklyn day.
 October 9—New York Federation of Women's Clubs' day.
 October 15—National Grange day.

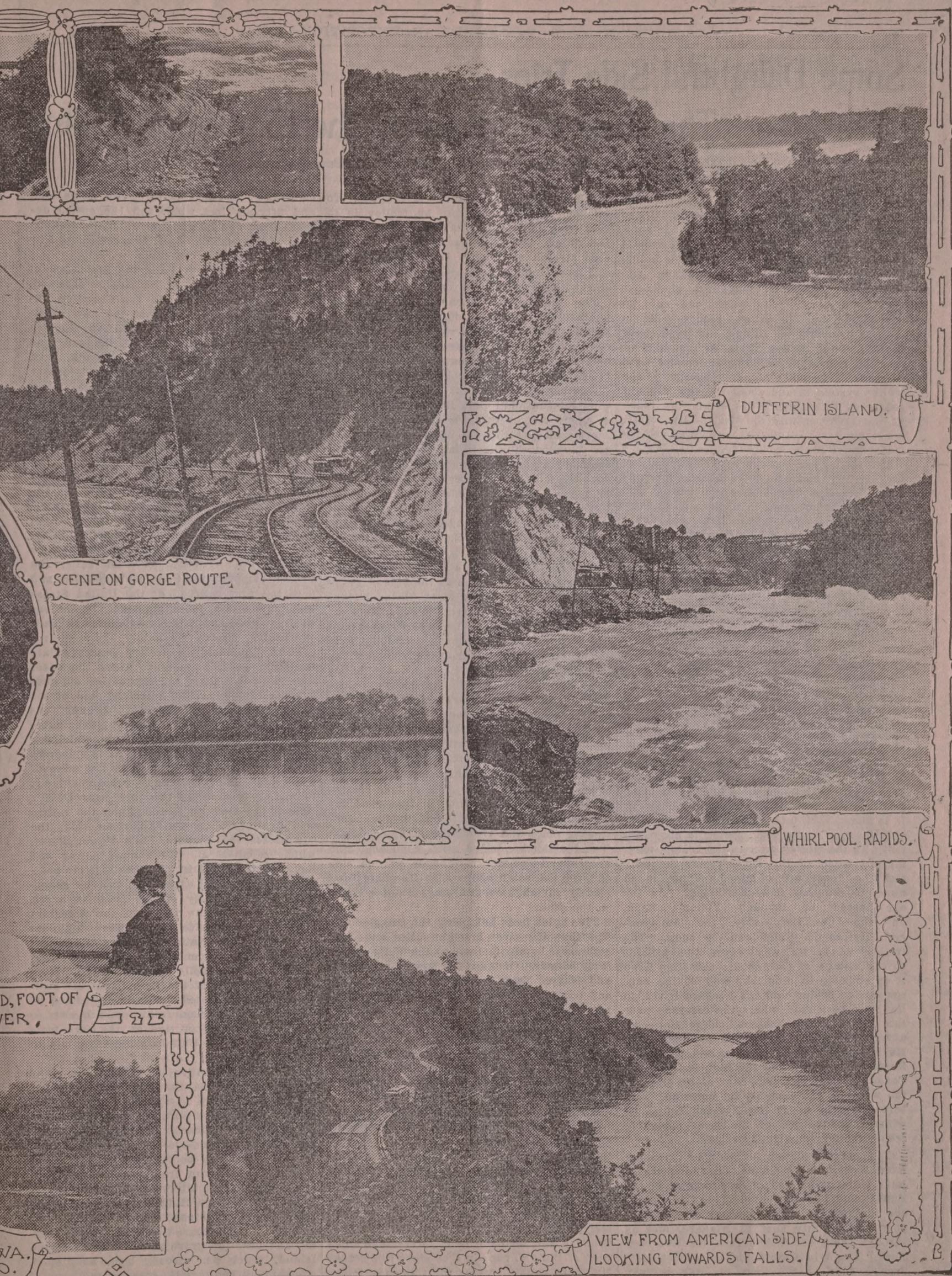


CANTILEVER AND GRAND TRUNK BRIDGES.



GIANT ROCK ON GORGE ROUTE





Some Delightful Side Trips

That Can be Taken by the Exposition Visitor

(Views of Many of These Side Trips Are Shown on Pages 24 and 25.)



SITORS to Buffalo this summer will be interested to know that its immediate environs include lots of interesting and beautiful places to which one can go and return in half a day, or even less, thereby giving opportunities for that kind of rest and relaxation which comes from change of scene. The elaborate development of the trolley system in and about the city will put scores of these side trips within the reach of the great crowds for ten to fifty cents, while similar advantages are offered by the many water route excursions.

The trolley car lines in and about the city are operated and controlled by the International Traction Company, which has no less than 325 miles of track in active and successful operation. This is a system that would reach nearly across the Empire State, and to operate it requires the use of 735 cars, a number which it is likely will soon be increased. A trolley trip worth taking is the ride from Buffalo to Niagara Falls over the Buffalo and Niagara Falls branch of this system. Running some miles through prominent streets of the city, the cars are soon speeding across the open country, through the Tonawandas, the country's great lumber market, on to La Salle, the historic village where the first boat that plied the Great Upper lakes was built, and then into Niagara Falls. Another line skirts the Canadian cliff and shore from a point far above the falls to Queenston, seven miles away. The cars run in front of Prospect Park and pass out of the United States into the Dominion of Canada over the upper steel arch bridge, the greatest structure of the kind in the world. It is about 1,268 feet long from cliff to cliff, and the span of the arch proper is about 850 feet. As the trolley crosses the bridge, magnificent views of the lower river, the falls and the gorge are obtained. There is so much to see that it is confusing. As the car passed up through Victoria Park, on the Canadian side, the American and Horseshoe Falls can be seen. The trolley winds its way down the hillside to the village of Queenston, and from here it is possible to cross, by way of the only suspension bridge over the Niagara River, to the New York side, where the car runs over the tracks of the Niagara Gorge Railroad, along the water's edge, back to the falls. Having viewed the Whirlpool and Whirlpool Rapids from the top of the high bank on the Canadian side, this trip back along close to the water is enjoyable in the extreme. This belt line trip about the Niagara Gorge is, without doubt, one of the most enjoyable scenic trolley trips in America.

Still another delightful trolley trip out from Buffalo is to Olcott, on the shore of Lake Ontario, by way of an extension of the Buffalo and Lockport line. This trip carries one through the rugged scenery about Lockport, the county seat of Niagara, and on through the great fruit belt of Western New York. The trip terminates at a most picturesque bluff on the shore of Lake Ontario. Olcott is a popular summer place, and has

boating, bathing and fishing attractions. To go from Buffalo to Olcott by trolley is to ride from the county seat of Erie, through the county seat of Niagara over a magnificent stretch of country between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and this at a nominal price and without change of cars.

The trip out to Lancaster and Depew by another suburban line affords opportunity to spend a day in looking over the great railroad shops located there and to study the system by which thriving towns are built by railroads.

Another attractive line is that known as the International Belt Route. Comfortable steamers and up-to-date trolley cars are in service on the line. A feature of the trip are the searchlight illuminations from the steamers at night. By taking one of these boat trips, it will be possible for passengers to see all the places of interest along the Upper Niagara River, the beautiful scenery surrounding the Falls and the wonders of the Gorge and Whirlpool Rapids, at a trifling expense.

Leaving the Exposition Grounds by trolley, the tourist will be taken to the foot of Ferry street, where the docks of the International Navigation Company are located. Here he will board one of the company's steamers and obtain a magnificent view of Lake Erie and Fort Erie just across the river on the Canadian side. This will recall the battle near Fort Erie, when the Americans, to the number of 1,000 regulars and 1,000 of the militia, made a sortie and took the British works about 500 yards from their line and returned in triumph. Sailing down the Niagara River, the tourist will pass Black Rock, where eighty-three years ago the Walk-in-the-Water, the first of lake steam-boats, was launched. He will then pass under the famous International Bridge. Continuing down the river, the steamer passes Grand Island, dotted with handsome club houses and summer residences on one side and the Canadian shore with its quaint and homely farmhouses and magnificent scenery on the other.

Five miles from Lake Erie the traveler will find that the river is eight miles wide and embraces, before it reaches the Falls, about forty islands. Of these the largest are Grand and Navy. Navy Island belongs to Canada and contains 304 acres. Grand Island is the property of the United States. It is twelve miles long and contains 17,384 acres of well timbered, rich and productive soil. After coasting along past the picturesque and beautiful Dufferin Islands, the steamer touches at Slater's Point, Canada. This point is interesting as having been at one time a famous ship-building yard of the Niagara frontier. Here the tourist will disembark and board a trolley car. He will be carried through the old town of Chippewa, once a prosperous manufacturing city, past the historic battlefields of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane to the old Welland canal, which connects Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. It commences at Port Maitland, near the mouth of Grand River, on Lake Erie, forty-eight miles west of Buffalo, runs in a straight line across Mainfield marsh, crosses the Chippewa River by means of an aqueduct and so enters Lake

Ontario. The canal is forty-two miles long and fifty-six feet wide, and the entire descent from one lake to the other, three hundred and thirty-four feet, is accomplished by means of thirty-seven locks.

At Queen Victoria Park the first view of the wonderful Falls of Niagara is obtained. The car proceeds through the Canadian village of Niagara Falls, past the new cantilever bridge. After passing Clifton, the site of the old suspension bridge, the car runs along the edge of the high river bank, from which the gorge and whirlpool rapids are in constant view, to Queenstown, a quaint and historic old Canadian village at the foot of the mountain, upon which stands Brock's monument. From this mountain a fine view is obtained of Lake Ontario, and on a clear day Toronto can be seen forty miles away. Leaving Queenstown the car crosses the lower suspension bridge to Lewiston on the American side. Lewiston has several interesting historical associations. Here Daniel Webster appeared in court as an attorney; here some of Fenimore Cooper's famous novels were written; here La Salle, the French explorer, built his cabin in 1678, and here the first railroad of the United States was built up the mountain side. It was entirely of wood and runners were used in place of wheels.

From Lewiston the trolley descends into the great gorge and thence along the water edge until it reaches the site of the old suspension bridge on the American side of the river. The route traversed through the gorge gives one the grandest imaginable views of the lower rapids and the whirlpool. A mile below the whirlpool is the Devil's Hole, where the river cuts away two acres of the rock laterally and perpendicularly. Carved by nature on the rock near Devil's Hole is the Demons Head. Upon the return trip to Buffalo on the American side, the car passes the Niagara Falls Power Plant, which supplies all the motive power and light for the big fair. All the electric power utilized at the exposition will be generated by the energy of the great cataract. One mile above the Falls on the American side stands the site of old Fort Schlosser erected in 1750. Nothing remains of the fort but the entrenchments and an old chimney. A stockade was built there in 1672. Before the construction of the Erie Canal all business between the lakes was interchanged by means of land carriage from Fort Schlosser to Lewiston. A further ride on the cars from Fort Schlosser to Buffalo brings this trip to a close.

Within a few miles of Buffalo are many small summer resorts which are easily accessible by trolley or water routes. Crystal Beach, which is a sort of Coney Island in point of the character and variety of its amusement features, is about ten miles from the city, and can be reached by a line of steamers which run from the foot of Main street at frequent intervals, or by the Grand Trunk Railway to Ridgeway and thence by trolley cars. Crescent Beach is about one and a half miles above the Niagara boat landing and near the grove at Fort Erie. Grand Island, which has already been mentioned, offers much picturesque scenery and several fine drives, especially that which skirts the

shore. The points of especial interest on this island are the resorts of Eldorado, Edgewater and Sheenwater.

Lily Dale is a beautiful resort in the Chautauqua Hills, six miles from Fredonia and three from Cassadaga. Niagara-on-the-Lake is on the Canadian shore, near the mouth of the Niagara River, and is one of the most fashionable and beautiful of the nearby summer resorts. It is reached by the Michigan Central Railway, or trains can be taken to Lewiston, where connection is made with the Toronto boats. Woodlawn Beach is another delightful spot on the American shore of Lake Erie, six miles from Buffalo, and is reached by trolley line from the city.

Of the western New York resorts which

the head of Lake Chautauqua, may be reached by the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad, while the Erie road runs to Jamestown, at the foot of the lake, and Lakewood, which is between these points. Eight steamboats are operated on the lake by the Chautauqua Steamboat Company, and the train service from Buffalo is such that one may leave that city in the morning, pass half a day on the lake and return in the evening. Near the foot of the lake is Coloron, which is the Coney Island of that part of the state. There are numerous summer resorts along the shore, such as Point Chautauqua, Greenhurst, Lakewood and Bemus Point, with adequate hotel accommodations.

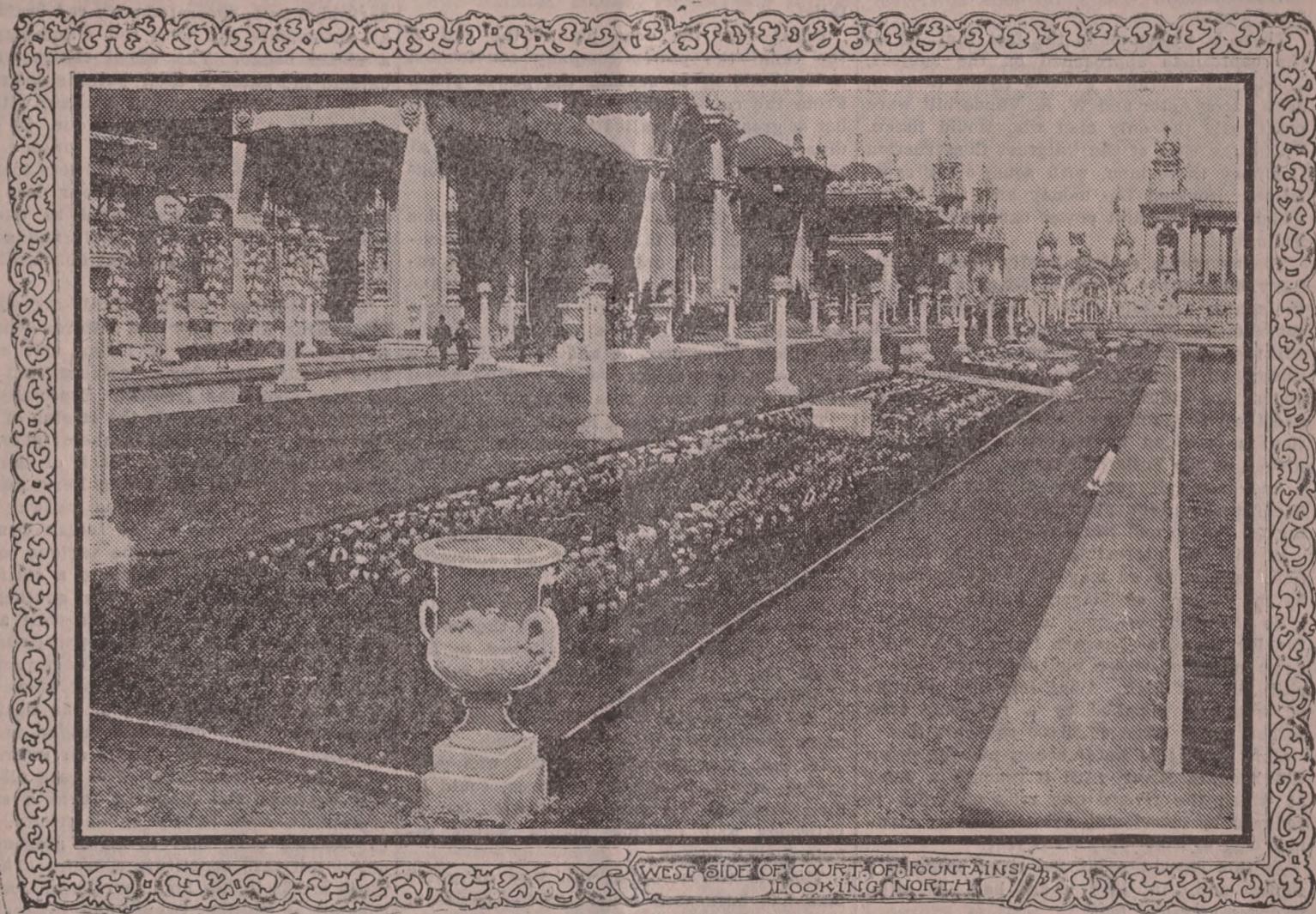
For a steamboat trip one may select the

POWER FROM NIAGARA FALLS.



HEN a visitor's admiration is compelled by the marvelous display of the power of electricity at the Pan-American Exposition, as well as in the City of Buffalo, he will probably lose none of that wonder in remembering that all of the current used in the exposition has been furnished by Niagara Falls.

It was the engineers of the Niagara Falls Power Company who first succeeded in harnessing the force of the Falls of Niagara,



are within easy distance of Buffalo the following may be mentioned: Cassadaga Lake, Chautauqua County; Portage Falls, on the main line of the Erie; Silver Lake, on the same line; Conesus Lake and Charlotte, on Lake Ontario. Further away are Canadai-gua Lake, on the New York Central; Lake Keuka, on the Lackawanna or the Buffalo and Rochester divisions of the Erie; Seneca Lake and Watkins Glen, on the New York Central and the Lehigh Valley. Still further to the east, but reached by the New York Central and the West Shore roads, are the famous resorts at Richfield Springs, Saratoga Springs, Ballston Spa and the Catskill Mountains, while the Adirondack, Lake George and Lake Champlain regions are easily accessible.

Chautauqua will be the objective of thousands of other Pan-American tourists, as Buffalo will be the objective of certainly hundreds of Chautauquans attending the summer school there, and summer residents who have made permanent homes for themselves in the beautiful grounds surrounding the lake. From Buffalo, Mayville, which is at

sail from Buffalo to Cleveland in one of the magnificent boats of the Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Company or to Erie, Pa., by the Erie and Buffalo line. By water Erie is four hours' distant; Cleveland, nine hours.

THE GRAND CANAL.

The Grand Canal is more than a mile in length and extends around the group of large central buildings. The banks are sodded and set with trees and flowers, while electric launches ply from place to place. There are bridges at convenient points and statuary adds much to the picturesque effect.

The Ellicott Square Building, which Buffalo people think is the largest office building in the world, is ten stories high and contains about twelve hundred rooms. Its total cost was \$3,350,000, and the steel and concrete foundation, weighing 5,500 tons, extends nineteen feet below grade. It is a city in itself, and took just one year to build.

and in doing so they probably solved the most difficult mechanical commercial problem that had ever confronted those whose profession it is to work out such puzzles.

Every engineer who had ever visited Niagara Falls sighed to himself as he saw the tremendous forces of the river's current apparently disappearing in the abyss below, but few were able to do more than deplore the loss. It was recognized that the power of the falls might be utilized, but in order to make that possible there was needed a scientist to compute the available power, an engineer to devise the means of getting the forces of the falls under control, a syndicate of capitalists to provide the necessary money, and last, but by no means least, manufacturers and power users who would buy the force output of the falls.

It has taken fifteen years to really bring those four essentials together, but it has been done, and the result has revolutionized practical electricity and the City of Buffalo.

It has been said in the foregoing that the problem of utilizing the forces of Niagara

was a hard one, and it might be assumed that the sentence referred mainly to the engineering work involved. That was, perhaps, the very least of the difficulties. The main trouble was the extreme cheapness of steam coal.

No sooner had the plan of utilizing the forces of Niagara been mooted than there was brought forward the fact that good steam coal could be purchased in Buffalo, and in all the district north of Pittsburgh, for \$1.50 a ton. Cheap coal meant cheap steam power, and when those who had the Niagara plan at heart went to capitalists with their plans they were met with the objection that it would be impossible to obtain from Niagara cheaper power than that already obtainable from steam.

There is a sermon in the fact that, of all the capitalists approached on the subject, J. Pierpont Morgan, Francis Lynde Stetson, John Jacob Astor and W. K. Vanderbilt were practically the only men who would listen. Under the title of the Cataract Construction Company these men, with some other capitalists, provided the money and the brains which built the first power canal at Niagara Falls.

To-day steam coal is hardly used in the forty mile circle of which Niagara Falls is the center. Buffalo, from one of the smokiest of cities, has become one of the cleanest. All the street cars are operated by electricity, all the streets are lighted, the newspapers are printed, the docks are operated and the power for the Pan-American Exposition is provided by electrical current furnished by the Falls of Niagara.

And from all over the country factories needing cheap and plentiful power are moving to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

It will be interesting, just here, to define, as exactly as may be, what is meant by the "force" of Niagara Falls.

To the engineer—and, for that matter, to the layman also—Niagara Falls means 6,000 cubic miles of water pouring down over a cliff 165 feet high. That immense amount of water is supplied by a reservoir area in the upper lakes of 90,000 square miles.

This torrent of water comes pouring down the Niagara River until it reaches a point at which the river's one mile of width is reduced by interfering islands to two channels aggregating only 3,800 feet.

At this narrow point the river becomes a rapid, and, in less than half a mile, it drops fifty-five feet.

Having obtained this momentum, together with a depth of about twenty feet at the crest of the cataract, the Niagara River then plunges 165 feet over the Horseshoe Falls into the lower river. In effect, therefore, the torrent has fallen 220 feet from the upper level of the river.

Professor Unwin of England is considered to be the best authority upon what might be called the mathematics of Niagara. He has estimated the ordinary flow of the Falls to be about 275,000 cubic feet per second.

This, in its daily force, is estimated to be equal to the latent power of all the coal mined in the world each day—an amount which is represented by more than 200,000 tons a day.

Professor Unwin says that the power of Niagara Falls is more than 7,000,000 horse power.

The way in which this vast storehouse of power has been tapped is simple enough when it is understood.

Power can be obtained wherever there is a high and plentiful fall of water. The Niagara River, as has been said in the foregoing, drops 220 feet in going over the Falls.

All that it was necessary to do, therefore, was to cut a canal which should tap the main stream of the river at a point just above the rapids and which should then edge off, sideways, from the river.

At a quiet place at the end of that canal a very deep and wide pit was dug. From the bottom of the pit a large tunnel extended to a point below the Falls.

To express this in the very simplest terms it meant that the Niagara Falls Power Company had constructed a miniature Niagara for themselves—the canal representing the Niagara River, the deep pit taking the place of the Horseshoe Falls, and the tunnel at the bottom acting in the place of the continuation of the Niagara River below the falls.

Right over the deep pit at the end of the canal the power company constructed a big building to contain the power plant. From the canal head there opened a number of great pipes, called "penstocks," which dipped down to the bottom of the pit. At the bottom of each one of these "penstocks" was a large turbine.

A turbine is a water wheel with its blades so arranged that it revolves in a horizontal position. An ordinary water wheel revolves in a vertical position. A turbine wheel looks a little like a child's paper windmill. Hold such a windmill upright and blow down upon it and you will get a very good idea of the way a turbine wheel revolves when water falls upon it.

These turbine wheels, having been placed at the bottom of the "penstocks," which were to furnish them with water, had in its center a big shaft reaching upward and into the power house. The main shaft of each one of these turbines was then connected with the main shaft of an enormous dynamo.

It followed that when water was admitted to the canal it would arrive at the power house. There it would be allowed to fall down the various "penstocks." In falling it would operate a turbine wheel, and that, in its turn, would make the attached dynamo revolve at a high rate of speed.

In that way electrical current was generated, which, by means of wires, could be distributed to the various factories, street railroads and lighting plants which required such power.

That is the story of the way in which man has harnessed a part of the power of the Falls of Niagara and made nature serve his purpose, but it is by no means the end of the story of the application of the power so obtained. It is only a few years ago that practical electricians declared that two miles was as far as the Niagara generated current could be transmitted. It was said that the current would all leak away if any attempt was made to send it any further.

To-day the current which is generated at the Niagara Falls power house is used forty miles away and nothing is thought of it. In fact, when an electrician of to-day is asked to define the available area for Niagara's current he puts one point of his compasses upon Buffalo and extends the other point until its radius is 500 miles. Then he draws a circle.

That circle extends a little beyond Chicago, and, in its circumference, includes most of the important cities and towns east of Lake Michigan.

In every one of those towns and cities cheap power is needed, and needed badly. Modern insulation and the methods which the tremendous power of Niagara have rendered necessary will probably solve this problem also.

ROLLING CHAIRS ARE CHEAP.

Excellent facilities for getting about the grounds are provided. The wheel chairs, pushed by guides, most of whom are college men, afford an easy method of seeing the Exposition. The rates for their use are much lower than at previous expositions. The chairs are a great improvement in many ways over those used at Chicago. They have ball bearings, rubber tires, and a spring gear, making them very comfortable. All the leading universities are represented among the guides who push the chairs. Applications were received from over 3,000 college men to act in this capacity. The uniform is a dark blue suit, decorated with red braid, and an automobile cap with red trimmings and a nickel badge. The wheel chairs will go outside the gates if their patrons desire.

The rate for the use of a chair with the service of a guide for one hour, 50 cents. Use of a chair without guide, for one hour, 25 cents. No chair is rented for less than one hour and fractions of an hour less than thirty minutes are considered as one-half hour. For the use of a chair and service of a guide for a day of eight hours, \$3.50 is charged.

The miniature railway affords not only an interesting feature for the children who like to ride for the sake of riding, but affords also a convenient way of getting from place to place about the grounds. Especially convenient in this respect is the stretch of track that runs from the East Amherst gate, past the Six Nations stockade, back of the Ordnance exhibit, to the art gallery and the approach. One line of this railway runs from the north side of the Indian Congress on the Midway, back of the various concessions, along the west fence to a station at the West Amherst gate. From another station on the north side of the Mall at the same gate the line runs to a point near the Terminal station exhibit building. Another transfer station is here, from whence the line runs to the north side of the East Amherst gate. The miniature engine is complete in every detail and is an interesting study for railroad men. The cars all have ball bearings and many of them a canopy top and they are lighted by electricity. Each car carries from four to eight persons and about ten cars constitute a train. The engines are 38 inches high, burn hard coal, are capable of pulling twenty-five tons and of running at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The miniature railway track is 15 inches wide. A five cent fare will take one person over one line and twenty cents will enable one to make almost a complete tour of the grounds.

The electric launches which ply on the Grand Canal and the gondolas afford a pleasant way of journeying from one part of the grounds to another. The round trip may be made in the electric launches or gondolas for 25 cents, or with a stop-over ticket, good any time during the day of issue, 35 cents. A gondola and a gondolier may be hired for \$2 an hour, and gondola, gondolier, singer and two instrumental musicians for \$5. The gondolas will carry 14 or 15 people and the electric launches 30.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

There is an emergency hospital on the grounds and the exposition company has provided a competent staff of physicians who will be in constant attendance. There are well equipped operating rooms and all the conveniences and improvements of a modern hospital.

SPORTS AT THE STADIUM.

NO more elaborate programme for athletic and general sporting contests has ever been planned than is that for the handsome Stadium. The Stadium itself is the largest and most beautiful arena for sports ever erected in this country. It covers a plot 678½ by 450½ feet, and has a quarter mile track 20 feet wide, and ground area ample for the requirements of all kinds of athletic contests.

Intercollegiate contests open and close the games, the first event being the ball game

Canadian and American players, with a final to be played between the successful teams representing each country. Gold medals and banners will be offered for the national contests, and the same kind of trophies will be awarded to the victors in the international events. The meet of the Metropolitan association of the Amateur Athletic Union also promises to furnish some of the finest contests in track and field events ever seen in this country. The association championship gold die medal is to be given to the winner of the scratch events; a silver medal is to be given to the second and a bronze trophy to the third best, and there will be similar awards for the handicap contests. The scratch events are open only to registered athletes holding membership in the

On the second or championship day the following scratch events will be run off:

Track events—100 yard run, 220 yard run, 440 yard run, 880 yard run, 1 mile run, 3 mile run, 120 yard high hurdle race, 220 yard low hurdle race.

Field events—Putting the 16 pound shot, throwing the 16 pound hammer, throwing the 56 pound weight, throwing the discus, running broad jump, running high jump, pole vault.

In the Amateur Athletic Union championship events medals will be awarded to the first, second and third best contestants, while similar trophies will be given to the winners of the greatest number of points in the all-round standing apparatus championship. The events in this contest are as follows:

Parallel bars, long horse, side horse, swinging Indian clubs, rope climbing (25 feet from floor for speed), tumbling (individual), horizontal bar, flying rings, all-round standing apparatus championships.

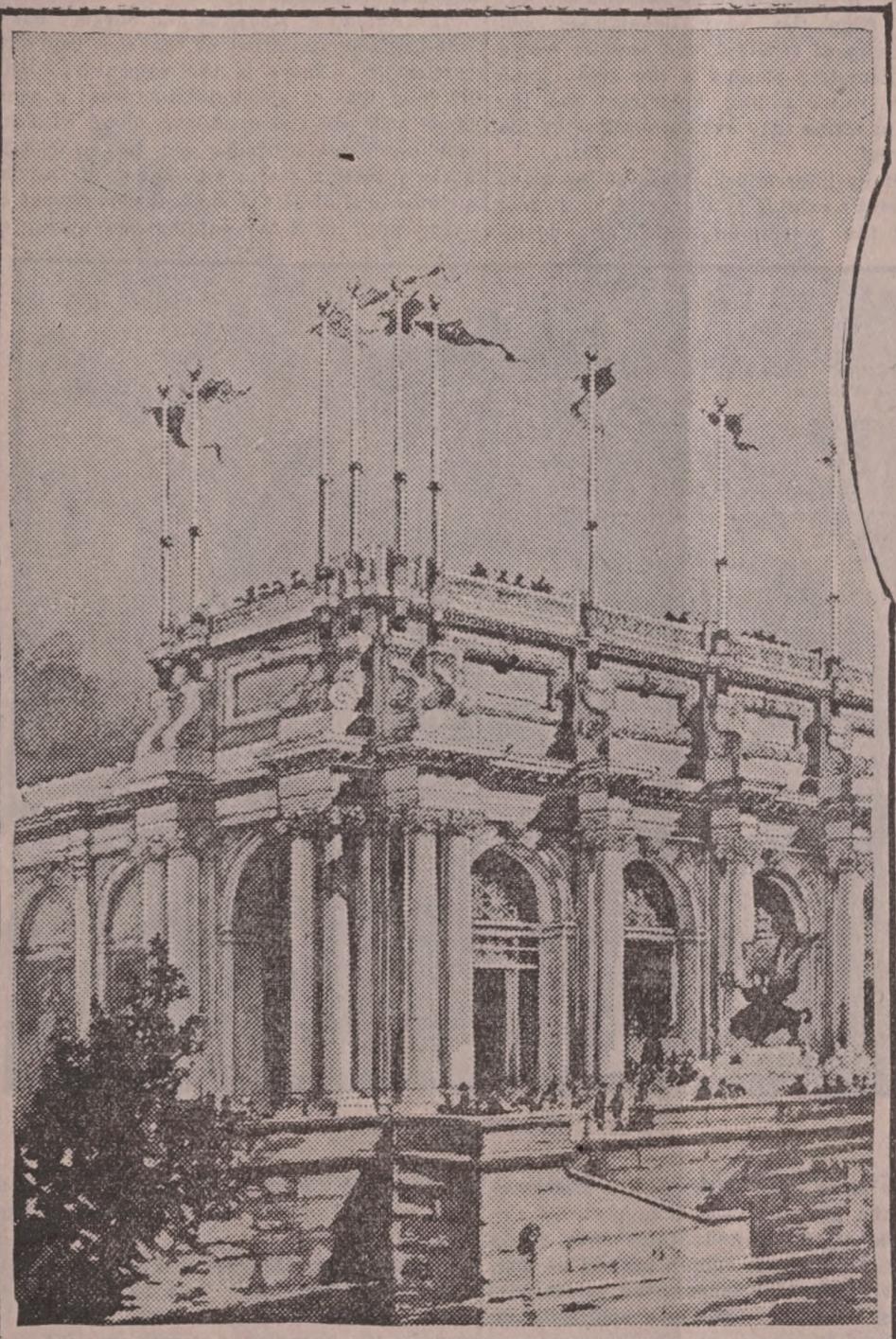
Another highly important meet will be that of the League of American Wheelmen, to be opened August 9. The decision to hold the meeting in Buffalo during the progress of the exposition was the result of the invitation received from Mayor Diehl during the session of the league at Philadelphia, and the acceptance of the governing board has the hearty approval of the league as a whole. The officials of the league announce that the meet will be the largest in the history of that organization. The central location of Buffalo, which is within easy wheeling distance of the localities which have shown the greatest interest in that sport, make certain the attendance of a very large representation of wheelmen, and the league officials calculate that the attendance of riders, professional and amateur, will be not less than 10,000. The fine quarter mile track of the Stadium will be put in first class condition for the cycle events, and all of the great riders of the country will be on hand.

Of no less interest will be the meet of the Automobile Club of America, whose board of governors was quick to decide that Buffalo would be the place of all places for the annual session. A programme of long and short distance races has already been provided, drawn up by a committee of automobilists acting with the sports and athletic committee of the exposition, with the central event a two hundred mile road race, from Buffalo to Erie and return. This contest will be as important as the one recently held in France, and there will be many of other events calculated to bring out all of the possibilities of the self-propelling vehicle, such as hill climbing contests, brake contests and pursuit and relay races. In addition to the Buffalo-Erie contest, there will be another long distance event in the shape of a run, open to vehicles of all kinds, from New York to Buffalo. This will not be a speed contest, its object being to bring out the general possibilities of the automobile; consequently the awards will be made on the following basis:

First—Vehicles making the fewest stops en route.
Second—Vehicles carrying the highest percentage of pay load.
Third—Vehicles requiring the least repairs.

The present plan is to hold this tournament during the week beginning September 16.

Aquatic as well as land sports will be well represented in this general programme. During July there will be amateur championship swimming contests, consisting of 100 yards, 200 yards, 440 yards, half mile and mile events in the beautiful lake situated in that part of Delaware Park, which is included within the exposition grounds, and there will also be water polo championship games for all regis-



A CORNER OF THE STADIUM.

between the 'varsity nines of Cornell and the University of Michigan, which was played on the 17th, and the final one, the foot ball game between Wesleyan and the U. of B., which is scheduled for October 23.

The series of Association foot ball games promise to be unusually interesting events. It is planned to have two series between

clubs of the Metropolitan association, but the handicap events are open to all registered athletes. The handicap events to be run off on the first day are as follows:

Track events—75 yard run, 300 yard run, 600 yard run, 1,000 yard run, 4 mile run, 220 yard run, low hurdle race.

Field events—Putting 16 pound shot, throwing 16 pound hammer, throwing the discus, running high jump.

tered teams. The Buffalo Yacht Club has also arranged a schedule of races to be held on Lake Erie in which the Rochester Yacht Club and a number of other organizations have agreed to enter.

Following is the schedule for the athletic events during the entire six months of the exposition:

May 24-25—New York State Interscholastic track games.

May 31-June 1—Pan-American Intercollegiate track games.

June 3-7—Schoolboy military tournament.

June 8—Cornell-Carlisle base ball.

June 13-18—A. A. U. championship.

June 22—Western New York track meet.

June 24-25—Canoe meet.

June 28-29—Scottish games.

July 1-3—Canadian-American lacrosse championships.

July 4—All-around A. A. U. championship and handicap events; Marathon race.

July 6—German Y. M. C. A.

July 10-11—Intercollegiate basket ball.

July 12-13—National interscholastic track and field.

July 15-20—Shooting meet.

July 23-24—National Y. M. C. A. track and field games.

July 26-27—Metropolitan meet, A. A. U.

August 5-6—Bicycle meet and national amateur championship.

August 7-17—Bicycle meet.

August 22-23—Firemen's tournament.

August 24—A. A. U. gymnastics.

August 28-31—Irish sports.

September 2-5—Association foot ball.

September 7—Pan-American world's championships, cross country run.

September 16-21—Automobile week.

October 5—U. of B.-Lehigh foot ball.

October 12—U. of B.-Brown foot ball.

October 19—Cornell-Carlisle foot ball.

October 23—Wesleyan-U. of B. foot ball.

PRONOUNCE THESE PROPERLY.

Pergola—(A vine covered arbor)—The pergolas, and pergola buildings, which are an especial feature of the Pan-American Exposition, all have open beams overhead, which will be thickly covered with growing vines. Pronounced pur'-go-luh, not pur-go'-luh.

Propylaea—(Literally, "before the gates"—The ornamented colonnade and screen before the railway station at the Pan-American Exposition. Pronounced proh-pill-lee'-uh.

Plaza—A Spanish term for an open square or space of grounds. Pronounced plah'-zah, not play'zuh, though the Spanish pronunciation, plah'-tha is of course admissible.

Esplanade—A broad open space for promenades, usually bordering on a body of water. The esplanade at the Pan-American Exposition will accommodate 250,000 people and is bounded by the mirror lakes, the canal and the Court of Fountains. Pronounced ess-plun-ayd' or ess-plun-ahd'.

Stadium—An arena for sports, races, etc. The Pan-American stadium will be the most beautiful building of its kind ever constructed and will seat 12,000 people. Pronounced stay'-di-um.

Fountain of Ceres—The fountain before the Horticultural Building, Ceres being the goddess of fruits and flowers. Pronounced, as written, See'-reez.

Terrace of Hermes—The terraces surrounding the Court of Lilies and Court of Cypresses. Hermes was the electric-winged messenger of the gods. Pronounced Hur'-meez.

ENTRANCES TO THE FAIR.

There are seven entrance gates to the grounds, the one at the north being provided to receive the crowd that will arrive by the steam railroads and the Niagara Falls and Lockport trolleys. The Elmwood trolley reaches the Elmwood and Amherst gates. Those driving or walking to the grounds may enter the Meadow, Water or Lincoln Parkway gate. To those coming from the northeastern section of Buffalo the East Amherst gate is the most convenient.

GOVERNMENT DISPLAY GOOD.

Articles of Great Interest Contributed by the Navy, State and Other Departments at Washington.

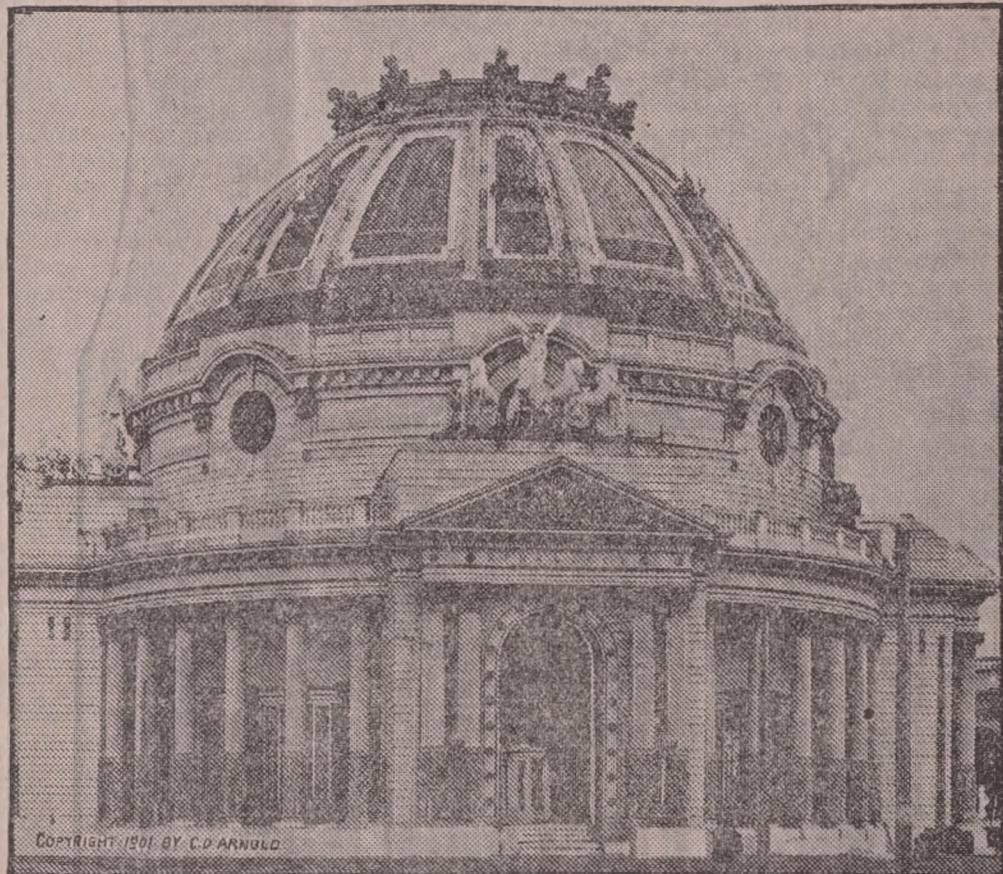
ONE of the finest of the exposition structures is the Government Building, in which is displayed a most interesting and instructive series of exhibits, representing some of Uncle Sam's capacities and activities. Included in these exhibits are fine displays from the Navy Department and the Department of State, and another which gives a complete picture of the great fresh and salt water fishing industries and the manner in which they are encouraged by the government.

A specially interesting feature of the Navy Department's exhibit is a great 8 by 20 foot map of the world, on which are desig-

collier or tug of the United States Navy, in commission, in ordinary, under repairs or under construction. The models of cruising vessels are painted white, the torpedo boats green, the colliers and sailing vessels black and the tugs and yard boats orange. The largest of the models is not more than 1½ inches in length.

The position of each model upon the map shows the location each day of the corresponding vessel of the Navy. Each model flies a pennant, with its name printed on it in bold type. The display of a tiny flag on the model signifies that the corresponding vessel of the Navy is in commission for service, and when no flag is displayed it signifies that the corresponding vessel of the Navy is laid up in ordinary, under repairs or under construction.

The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery has a full-size representation of the sick bay of a battleship. There is the dispensary, with its long line of alcoholic tinctures; a combined sick bay and operating room, with its four comfortable berths and its up-to-date glass operating table; an exhibit of the instruments allowed the medical department of every ship; an X-ray outfit and a library of



ETHNOLOGY BUILDING.

nated, in large letters, the names and location of the principal maritime ports of the world and of the United States navy yards and stations, at home and abroad. This map is drawn upon white canvas, the various divisions of land and water are appropriately colored and the exposed surface treated to several coats of transparent varnish, the whole being mounted on linoleum to prevent the canvas from buckling, which would otherwise occur, because of atmospheric changes. Thus prepared, the map is placed on a specially designed table. It covers the globe, from the sixtieth parallel north to the sixtieth parallel south, and upon it is placed 307 miniature lead models each representing a battleship, cruiser, monitor, gunboat, torpedo boat, submarine boat, sailing vessel,

professional works issued to each naval vessel; a model of the hospital ambulance ship Solace.

There is an elaborate display of fish and fish productions which will do a great deal toward enlightening the general public in regard to the importance of this vast industry. At present about \$60,000,000 is invested in the United States fisheries, which give employment to 200,000 persons, producing annually about \$50,000,000 worth of the various forms of fish. Although the great bulk of this business is carried on along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, there is invested in the fisheries of the Great Lakes more than \$6,000,000 which yields to the fishermen \$2,600,000 a year requiring the services of 10,000 persons.

COLOR SCHEME IS RESTFUL.

Exhaustion Due to Eye Strain Caused by Glaring White, so Prevalent at Chicago, Absent at Buffalo.

VISITORS to the Pan-American exhibition do not suffer one of the serious inconveniences incident to the historic world fair at Chicago eight years ago. Beautiful as they were, there can be no doubt that the masses of white buildings at Chicago, with the sunlight making them positively dazzling to eyes which were at all sen-

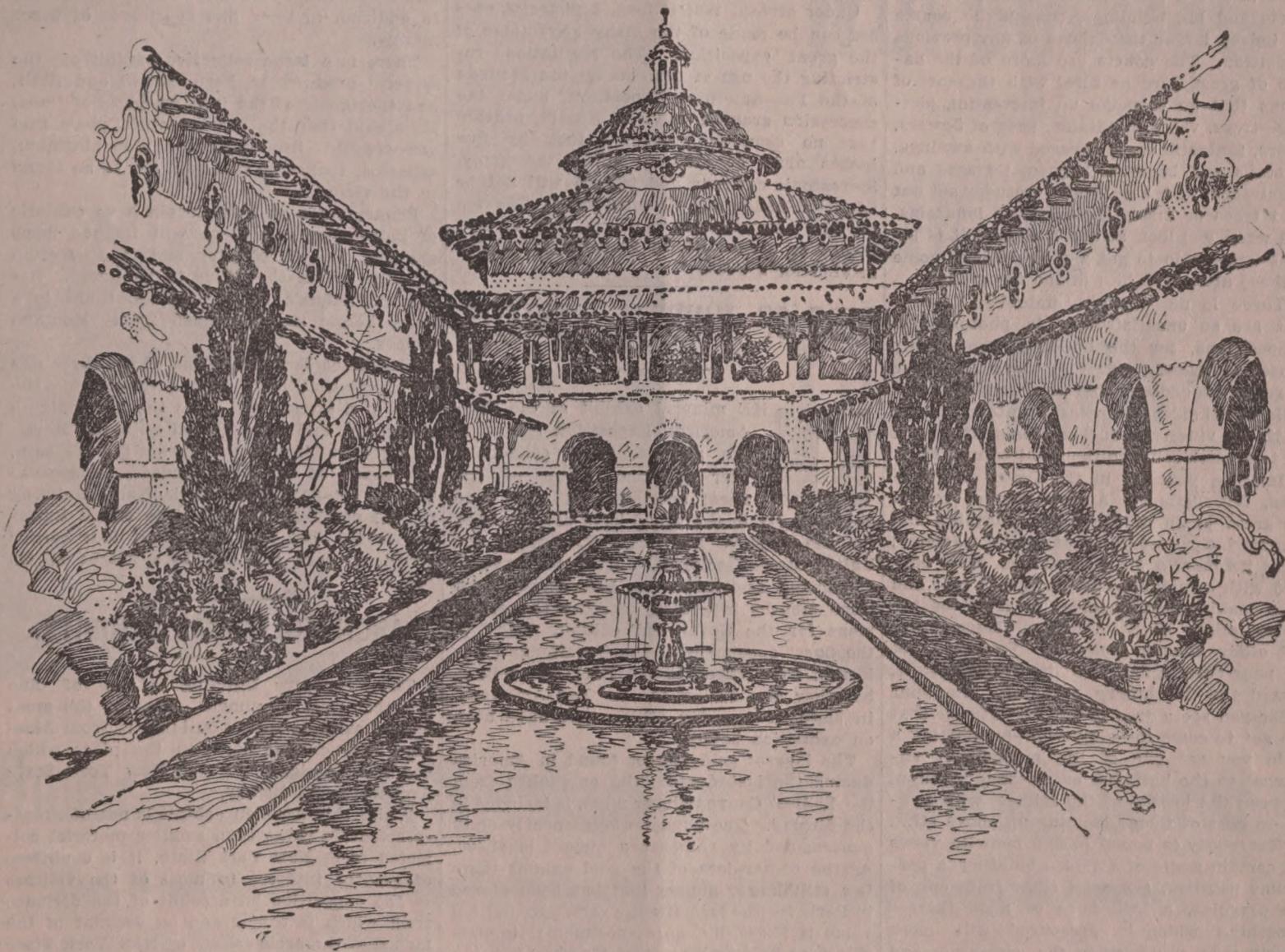
by eye strain due to the glaring white everywhere. In expressing himself on this question he said:

"I should say that there can be no question that the glaring white of the Chicago buildings must have been responsible for much physical exhaustion, the exact cause for which perhaps may not have been fully realized by the persons who were affected. The use of the eye produces effects exactly like those resulting from the use of other muscles of the body. If a man who has been accustomed to walk, say, five miles a day, attempts to walk twenty-five, and to keep it up, he will get tired. And so if the retina of the eye is forced to do more than it has been accustomed to do, it will rebel. Functionally, the eye is very sensitively connected with the nervous system, and when the eye becomes tired, the entire nervous system is likely to be more or less affected. Corres-

physical exhaustion until the system has become adapted to the strain. Nor is this exhaustion experienced entirely by persons whose eyes are naturally weak or defective, for a man who may not have to wear glasses for any use of his eyes may not be equal to this strain. It is simply a case of the eyes getting tired out by lights to which they are not accustomed; and, of course, any eye is likely to get tired."

Dr. Arthur Mathewson of 139 Montague street, one of Brooklyn's ablest oculists, and a man whose reputation goes far beyond the confines of this city, agrees with the substance of Dr. Callan's declaration. He said:

"So far as my personal experience is concerned I cannot pronounce definitely upon the effect of the white buildings of the world fair. That is, I did not go to the fair myself while it was in progress,



MACHINERY AND TRANSPORTATION BUILDING AND COURT.

sitive, were the indirect cause of much physical and nervous exhaustion. There are no white buildings at Buffalo; the general color scheme of the structures is calculated to relieve the eyes and consequently to conserve the nervous system and the physical strength.

That the glare of the White City really was responsible for much physical exhaustion is a theory which is indorsed by one of New York's expert oculists, Dr. Peter A. Callan, who is one of the consulting surgeons of the New York Eye and Ear Hospital, on Second avenue, and an acknowledged authority on optical matters. Dr. Callan says that much of the exhaustion so general among visitors at Chicago undoubtedly was produced

pondingly, nervous exhaustion is certain to tell upon the general physical strength.

"There is an affection of the eyes which we call snow blindness, and it is caused by very marked white lights, such as we get from the sunlight on snow or any masses of glaring white like those produced by strong lights on big white structures similar to the world fair buildings. Such blindness, partial, temporary or complete for all time, is experienced by arctic explorers or by persons who, without being accustomed to it, are subjected much to the fierce glare of the tropical sun. And whether or not this strain upon the eyes results in actual blindness, it is certain to cause nervous and

although I cannot doubt that, in some cases much of the exhaustion complained of at Chicago may have been due to the very bright light thrown off by the white buildings. Some eyes, of course, are more sensitive than others; and different colors or light and shade effects affects different eyes in different ways. But a brilliant white light is likely to be trying to most eyes, and I should say that the buildings at Buffalo, which present a more varied color scheme, will be restful to the eyes."

The ordnance exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition surpasses any display of the kind ever made at an exposition.

GREAT PLACE FOR CAMERAS.

Amateur Photographers Can Fairly Revel in Attractive Subjects.

Rules and Restrictions.

THIS WOULD really be difficult for an amateur photographer to take snap shots at the Pan-American Exposition and not get something worth having, and I will tell you why," said F. F. Helmer, who is in charge of designs and printing for the Bureau of Publicity.

"It is not a place made up only of vast courts and big buildings, though the courts are indeed larger than those of any previous exposition. The courts are more of the nature of great gardens filled with the sort of things that go to make up interesting pictures—trees, vases, fountains, beds of flowers, arbors, fantastic seats covered with awnings, flagstaffs and banners, pagoda, terraces and balustrades, with a wealth of statuary set out amid trees or under the spray of fountains. And when you look at the buildings it is almost impossible to get a view without some of these attractive bits in the foreground.

"There is no straight, unbroken facades that are so unsatisfactory in photographic compositions, for the buildings are closely massed together, giving their towers a chance to group in endless charming combinations, while on all sides are trees, fountains, lakes, canals or vine-covered pergolas that cannot fail to furnish relief to the architectural lines.

"Imagine yourself in the Court of Fountains, for instance. At one side of you is the great basin of the court splashing and shimmering under its many jets of water; along its margin are balustrades, seats covered with awnings, a strip of grass plot and trees making backgrounds for some of the choice works of St. Gaudens, Macmonnies and other famous sculptors. You here get out your camera and point it, say northwest, toward the Machinery Building. In your finder you see a tree or bit of statuary that has got to come in—very well—by shifting a little you get one of the magnificent entrances to the building, or a corner pavilion, between the breaks of the foliage, with towers—a host of them—looming up above all.

"Everybody is bound to find favorite views—a certain angle of a choice building, a particular pavilion, a special sight from one of the pergolas, a look here or nook there—something which if preserved will more clearly take one back to the exposition and set him once more in the midst of all its enjoyments than any panorama or birdseye view.

"You may think, perhaps, I am a little too enthusiastic, that I have dreamed over this till I begin to see things in a superlative, advertising form. Not at all. I have handled pictures till one might easily have tired of the exposition, but I did not tire of it. My enthusiasm has constantly risen even at the sight of unfinished work in trying seasons of bare fall and winter. It has been necessary many times to tramp over the grounds to find what we had available in these unattractive seasons for illustrations in our exposition matter, and I must truthfully say that it required but little imagination with such knowledge as I had of the statuary that was coming, and the plans of courts

then laid out on paper, to see the whole place a veritable photographers' paradise.

"Outside of the exposition, Buffalo's lake front and her shady streets and parks also offer excellent opportunities, while with a bicycle or automobile the photographer will find himself master of the hunt on one of the richest courses for picture chasing in all America.

"To catch views of Niagara Falls on all sides and bring your game home, you need but the ordinary possession of bicycle and camera, while up and down the Niagara River, at historic Queenston, Lewiston, and Fort Niagara and even inland, the wheeling photographer will find subjects of inherent interest and artistic possibilities of prize taking value. I know from the rare material that Buffalo amateurs have brought to the Bureau of Publicity, for use in our folders, that there is sport royal for the photographer in all directions about us."

Under certain restrictions, a pictorial record can be made of the many attractions of the great exposition. The regulations restricting the use of cameras on the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition, under the concession granted to C. D. Arnold, provide that no cameras exceeding four by five inches shall be allowed within the gates. Stereoscopic cameras and tripods will not be admitted under any circumstances. The fee for the admission of cameras four by five inches or under will be 50 cents for a day or \$1.50 for a week.

BEST OF MINERAL EXHIBITS.

THE mineral exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition is one of the most complete collections ever gathered. Some of the finest specimens of gold and gold nuggets in the world have been secured for the display. Dr. David T. Day of the United States Geological Survey, with a corps of efficient assistants, has been engaged for some months in getting together the specimens for the Government exhibit. Many of the finest specimens of the Government's collection were taken to the Paris Exposition, but they are shown at the Pan-American, in addition to many others that have been on exhibition before.

The largest gold nugget found in America during the last decade, the one taken from the Ladies' Canyon placer mine, is included in the display. The nugget weighs nearly sixty ounces, and its value as a nugget is \$1,400. As the centerpiece of the gold exhibit there is a still larger nugget that has been stored in Paris for the last fifteen years. Its bullion value is \$3,000, but as a specimen it is estimated to be worth at least \$20,000. It has a great scientific value, as it shows every form of crystallization that gold ever takes. There has never been so valuable a nugget taken from the earth. There are fine exhibits of the nearly pure gold taken from the Grass Valley section of California, and several specimens from Oregon and Washington, both of these states having recently produced nuggets about the size and shape of a lady's hand. There are also several specimens from the Eastern states, some of which weigh ten pounds. A plaster cast of every bar of gold ever taken out of the Haile mine, South Carolina, is shown in the exhibit. The Klondike and Cape Nome have sent nuggets and specimens, and New Mexico is well represented in a gold exhibit.

The exhibit of silver is not surpassed by that of the gold, and it includes one Lump

that was taken out of the Molly Gibson mine, Colorado, having a bullion value of \$3,000. The silver nuggets from Cripple Creek are worth at least \$75,000. Some are dissected to show the mixture of silver, copper, iron and gold.

New Mexico has a fine exhibit of turquoise and Wisconsin has sent diamonds that were washed down to her from Canada by glacial action. There are rubies and sapphires from Montana and garnets that were picked up in ant hills. The Carolinas also have sent sapphires and rubies, although the percentage of pigeon blood stones is very small. North Carolina has sent ten other varieties of gems, among which is the rubelite, a species of garnet that is very attractive.

Maryland's exhibit includes specimens of coal and the fine white marble of which the Washington memorial is built. Georgia has a display of clay and kaolin. Canada has an elaborate exhibit of precious metals, in addition to some fine specimens of baser metals.

There is a large collective exhibit of the mineral products of Peru, Brazil and Chili, and specimens of the iron products of Cuba. It is said that the character of Cuba's iron ore—chrome iron—indicates that platinum, asbestos, soapstone and gold are to be found in the vicinity.

Pennsylvania and California have exhibits of petroleum, and these will include maps showing the oil country and the section through which the oil is to be found. Beside Montana's other exhibits, there is a large heroic statue shaped from Montana copper.

The Mines Building is one of the three fine buildings that have been arranged in the form of a horseshoe. It is the heel cask in the group, and is connected with the Horticultural Building, which forms the toe cask, by means of the two handsome conservatories that flank the Horticultural Building on the north and south. The Mines Building is 150 feet square, having four corner pavilions, each reaching to a height of 100 feet.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXHIBITS.

The Ethnology Building is full of fine archaeological specimens. One of the most unique exhibits in the building is from Alaska. This exhibit occupies the place which had been assigned for the New York State Archaeological display.

While this Alaskan exhibit is not of greater scientific value than smaller material collected from New York State, it is doubtless of greater interest to most of the visitors to the exposition on account of the distance from which it comes and on account of the fact that the archaeology of New York State is very similar to that of large portions of this country, while the archaeology of Alaska is unique. It occupies a quadrant of the ground floor in the Ethnology Building.

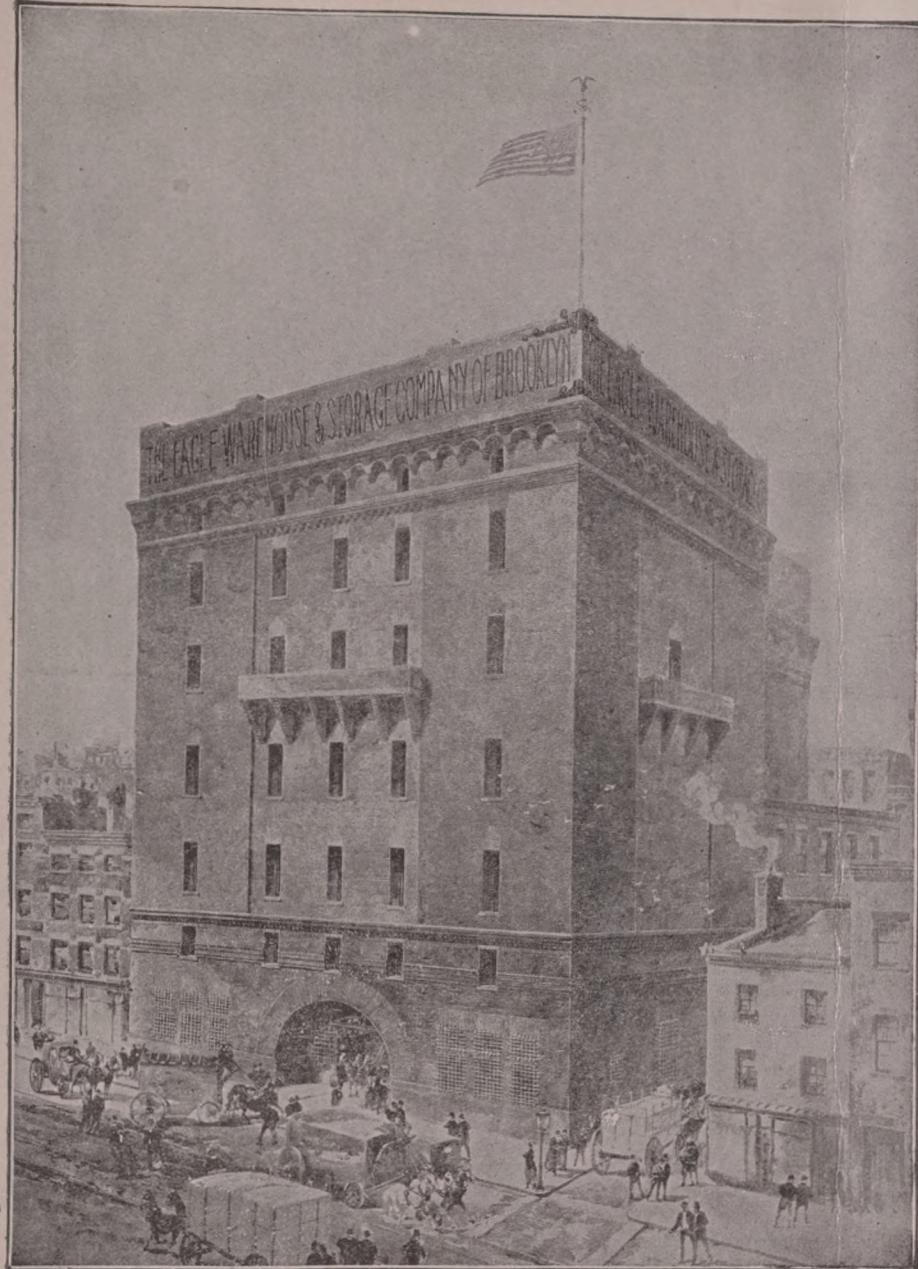
The southern quadrant of the building is devoted to an exhibit from Mexico, and the eastern quadrant to the exhibits from the other southern Latin-American countries. Canada and the United States are represented in the balcony.

WHERE THE PLAZA IS.

At the northern end of the grounds three large buildings form a square, 350 by 500 feet, in the center of which is the Plaza.

The first permanent settlement was made at the mouth of Buffalo Creek in 1792, but the village was burned by the British in 1812.

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